The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,087.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 73	0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BIGGS—November 25th, at Egutpoora, the wife of John T. Higgs, Esq., Locomotive Department G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

CHAMARETT—November 10th, at Yeotmahl, Berar, the wife of Mr Peter Chamarett Civil Surgeon, Yeotmahl, of a son.

BINGHAM—November 26th, at Castle Park, Fort, the wife of Mr. John Bingham, Bombay Ordnance Department, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

HOWELL—November 17th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. Arthur Howell, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TEMPLE—SPENCER—November 18th, at All Saints' Church, Sehore, Malwa, by the Rev. W. Wilkinson, Edward Temple, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to Emily, the second daughter of the late William Spencer, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NICHOLETTS—YOUNGHUSBAND—November 18th, at Umballa, by the Rev. W. Rotton, Henry S. Nicholetts, District Superintendent of Police, Berar, to Blanche Elizabeth, third daughter of the late General Astley Younghusband, of Cheltenham.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Galle	18
„ Carwar	10	„ Negapatam	20
„ Mangalore	11	„ Pondicherry	
„ Cannanore	12	„ Madras	22
„ Calicut	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Beypore	13	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Cochin	14	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Gopalpore	
„ Colombo	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Dec.	Down.	Dec.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	30 &	14	Leave BUSSORAH	18	
		Dec.	„ Fao	18	1
„ Kurrachee	4	18	„ Bushire	20	3
„ Guadur	5	19	„ Linga	22	5
„ Muscat	8	22	„ B. Abbas	24	7
„ B. Abbas	10	24	„ Muscat	26	9
„ Linga	11	25	„ Guadur	28	11
„ Bushire	14	28	„ Kurrachee	30	13
„ Fao	15	29		Jan.	
Arrive BUSSORAH	16	30	Arrive BOMBAY	2	16

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sandeen, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



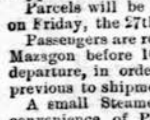
THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M., viz.:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY BUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 28th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Carnatic," (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 27th instant.

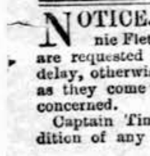
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.*)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Annie Fletcher," Timmouth, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Timmouth will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Loochoo," Beal, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Beal will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmah," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter-signature, and to pay their Freight to us and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Pearse will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Pearse, Ship "Birmah."

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

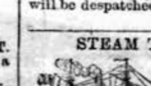
Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

STEAM TO JEDDAH AND HOODEIDA.



THE s. s. "Mula," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports on or about the 10th December next.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

WANTED, by the Bombay Education Society for the Boys' School, Byculla, a Third Master. High Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Furnished Quarters, Firewood, and Lights are provided free. Copies of Testimonials and full particulars as to previous engagements, salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

NOTICE.—Wanted, for the Bombay Government Bakery, a Superintendent, who must in addition to being able to read and write English fluently, possess a practical knowledge of a Baker's trade. Salary Rupees Seventy-five per mensem, with free quarters. Applications and Testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain, Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 23rd Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and lately occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling-house for a large family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed on and from the 30th instant until further notice, in order that an early distribution may be made to those Shareholders who are on the Register on that date.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

6, Rampart Row, 20th November 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 100 tons of Castor Oil, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Department, during the year 1869, at such periods as may be arranged with the Storekeeper.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders to be sent in before 12th December 1868.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Offices Rampart Row, 23rd November 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Second Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday the 11th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesdays during the same hours.

JNO. A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

12 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1868.

SELECT BATCH OF NEW HORSES.



SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the second batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1868.

NOTICE to Proprietors and Occupiers of House Property in Bombay.—The Bombay Gas Company (Limited) are prepared to introduce Gas into Houses and Bungalows and supply Customers with Chandeliers and any other Fittings they may require at a moderate Rental. The Company are also prepared to make this concession to House Proprietors,—that in the event of their Houses ceasing to be occupied after having been fitted up with Chandeliers, &c, they will not charge the Rental as long as the Houses remain unlet and the Fittings unused.

Particulars may be had on application at the Offices of the Company, 1 Church Lane, Fort.

THOS. PROUD, Resident Engineer and Manager.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MAHIM FAIR.

On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday next, a considerable number of additional Trains will be run between Churney Road, Bellasis Road, Mahim and Bandora. For particulars see Time Tables exhibited at the Stations.

FARES.

	Return Tickets.		Single Tickets.		
Bellasis Road to Mahim.	1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class	2d Class.	3d Class.
	0 11 3	0 5 3	0 7 6	0 3 6	0 2 0

J. R. DUXBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 25th November 1868.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

ALSO

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompaneid by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

MRS. HERN begs to inform her Customers and Ladies generally that she has received the following large and varied stock of New Goods:—

MILLINERY. — PARIS MILLINERY. TULLE AND LACE BONNETS. TRIMMED HATS. UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS. FANCY BIRDS, FEATHERS. PLUMES, FEATHER BANDS. FRENCH FLOWERS. HEADDRESSES. WREATHS, &c., &c.

SILKS & BALL DRESSES. — BLACK & WHITE MOIRES. COLORED MOIRES. SATINS, FOULARDS. THE NEW CRYSTAL MOIRES. NEW SHOT SILK FOR EVENING WEAR. SPANGLED NETTS & TULLE.

CHRISTENING ROBES. — INFANTS HOODS. BONNETS, CLOAKS. PELISSES, &c.

BRIDAL. — BRIDAL WREATHS & VEILS. SILKS, MOIRES, SATINS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

MOURNINGS. — EVERY ARTICLE OF DRESS REQUISITE FOR MOURNING. Orders executed on the Shortest Notice.

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

3, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A good String Band, consisting of 4 up to 35 Musicians, can be engaged for Balls, Quadrille Parties, Dinner Parties, Soirees, Picnics, Theatricals, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to HERR SCHMUCK, Director Philharmonic Society, No. 1, Parell Road, Byculla.

TUITION.—Herr Schmuck is prepared to give Lessions on the Piano, Violin, and some other Musical Instruments; also instruction in the science of Harmony.

NEW MUSIC.—Herr Schmuck's own compositions, arranged for the Piano, are sold by Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1868.—

SCOTCH DINNER.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. ....Chairman.
W. Wedderburn, Esq. ....Croupier.

Stewards.

M. Balfour, Esq. Capt. Ronald Campbell.
Hon. A. Brown, Andrew Hay, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell. E. Tyrrel Leith, Esq.
Hamilton Dunlop, Esq.,—Honorary Secretary.

The Dinner will be given at Framjee Hall.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, 30, Meadow Street, before Thursday next, the 26th instant, when the list will be closed. Tickets Rs. 20 each.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening......Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ...... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, TAILOR, DRAPER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER,

13, Meadow Street, Bombay,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.
HOSIERY—Expressly for India.
HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.
HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.
HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.
UNDERVESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.
UNDERVESTS—Finest Merino.
UNDERVESTS—Real India Gauze.
TWEED SUITS—From Rs. 20.
TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.
TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.
TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.
TWEEDS—For the Hills.
TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.
TWEEDS—Thick for the Home side.
TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.
TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.
TROUSERS—From Rs. 7.
COATINGS—Fine West of England.
COATINGS—Silk and Wool.
COATINGS—In all Substances.
OFFICE COATS—Rs. 5.
CORDS—Bedford for Riding.
CORDS—White Cotton for Riding.
CORDS—Drab Cotton for Riding.
FLANNELS—All Fine Wool.
FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.
FLANNELS—For Shirts.
FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.
CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits.
MOLESKIN—For Shooting.
SCARVES—Real Lyon's Silk.
SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.
SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot.
WEDDING SCARVES—Rs. 2.
HATS—Drab Felt.
HATS—Black Felt.
HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.
PUGREES—All fine Silk.
PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).

RECEIVED a New Stock of English Harness, Silver Mounted. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CLARET.

MR. J. NEUBERG, having made special arrangements with Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, the well-known Wine Merchant in Bordeaux, for the selection of Wines, offers the undermentioned description of Claret, just landed ex "Marie Laure."

Mr. N. is confident that purchasers will find these Wines of first quality and most reasonably priced.

MEDOC VIEUX...at Rs. 12 per dozen.
PAUILLAC ....at „ 14 per „
MARGEAUX ......at „ 17 per „

Purchasers of large quantities are allowed 10 per cent. discount. Various other kinds of French Wines are expected per "Canton" and "La Ferdinand Meric."

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX.

BY Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux, imported by Mr. J. Neuberg.

This Cognac can be highly recommended for its quality and cheapness.

First quality at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash.
Second „ „ 20 „

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, confidently recommends his Port Wine to every one who desires to have the benefit of a genuine Wine at a reasonable cost. Being imported direct under a special arrangement, Mr. J. Neuberg is enabled to guarantee its purity and strength.

Each bottle bears Mr. N.'s own Brand, in Black Seal. Rs. 24 per dozen, less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF CHEROOTS.

Manufactured expressly for

Mr. J. NEUBERG.

Trichinopoly Cheroots ....No. 1
Do. do. .... „ 2
Do. do. .... „ 3

These Cheroots are made of a superior kind of Tobacco under the superintendence of specially appointed Agents. A liberal Discount will be allowed to purchasers of large quantities.

J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

Havanna Shaped, in boxes of 250
Long Common.. 250
Indiana 250

made under the superintendence of Alcide John Pochont, The Principal Supplier at Pondicherry.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISION BY LAST MAIL—

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Stilton Cheese.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheshire do.
Cheddar do.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only* —Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

			per doz.			
			Qts.		Pts.	
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs.	30	0	Rs. 16	0
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do......	„	25	0	„ 14	0
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do......	„	22	0	„ 12	0
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do......	„	18	8	„ 10	8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do......	„	17	0	„ 10	0
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do......	„	15	8	„ 9	0
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do......	„	13	8		
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do......	„	22	0		

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21
Chablis, ditto	„	22

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0	„ 17	8
Good Sparkling „ ditto	„ 27	0	„ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger,	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer,	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer,	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	0
do „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15	8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	8

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruitly	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	23
„ „ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay godowns, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozens at one time for re-sale, can learn terms or application at our Offices in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business, we have been entrusted with the sale of MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Planque, Vinay, & Co., of Havre, in connection with Messrs Bordier, Fabris, & Co., of London, have opened a Branch of their Firm at Bombay.

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ALBERT CHAMBERS.—Probate of the Will of the late William Alexander Albert Chambers having been granted to the Executors, Mr. A. B. F. Myer and Mr. S. E. A. Myer, all persons indebted to or otherwise having claims against the Estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned within six weeks from this date.

A. B. F. MYER,
S. E. A. MYER.

Bombay, 13th November 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MAHIM FAIR.

On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday next, the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant, Extra Trains will be frequently run between Bombay, Byculla, and Mahim. For particulars see Time Bills exhibited at the several Stations.

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November 1868.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1868, and of the Kattiawar Trading Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that a Third Dividend of One Anna in the Rupee upon the amount of claims allowed by the High Court, except claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be payable on and after the 24th instant between the hours of 12 and 3 daily, at the Office of the undersigned, at 6 Rampart Row. M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 10th December, for Blocks of Stone for the construction of the Light-house on the South-West Prongs.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Captain, R. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for certain additions and alterations to a Building known as the "Morley Hall" at Colaba, will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in the Esplanade Pendals, until 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 10th December 1868.

All particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Office from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R. E., Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Public Works Department, Office of the Executive Engineer, Colaba, Bombay, 20th Nov. 1868.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, in Bombay, on the 23rd day of December next, at (12) twelve o'clock noon, for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been concluded.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS, For self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of Govind Girdhur.

UPON reading the Petition and Affidavit of the abovenamed Trader, hereunto annexed and marked A and C, and the Office Copy of the Trustee's Certificate, also hereto annexed and marked B, and on hearing Mr. Manisty, Solicitor for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the Provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on Monday the 7th day of December next, in my Chambers, at 10-30 A.M.; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 21st day of November 1868. C. SARGENT.

H. MANISTY, Solicitor for Govind Girdhur.

THE APOLLO

WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, on December 1st.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; separate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND, Lessee.

Bombay, 25th November 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st December 1868 the following alterations will take place:—

The 1-15 P.M. North Eastern Mail Train will leave Bombay at 1-0 P.M. and arrive at Nagpore at 5-30 P.M. on the following day.

The 2-30 P.M. South Eastern Poona and Sholapore Mail Train will leave Bombay at 10-0 P.M, and arrive at Poona at 4-40 A.M. and Sholapore at 2-20 P.M. the following day.

The 6-15 A.M. South Eastern Up Mail Train will leave Sholapore at 12-15 P.M. and reach Bombay at 5-40 A.M. following morning.

The present 9-30 A.M. Down Mixed Train for the North East Line will leave Bombay at 9-15 A.M.

The South Eastern Down and Up Mixed Trains between Poona and Sholapoor will be discontinued.

A Down Local Passenger Train will leave Bombay for Kurjut at 2-30 P.M. on Saturdays only, calling at Parell at 4-40 P.M.

An Up Local Passenger Train will leave Kurjut for Bombay at 7-40 A.M. on Mondays only, calling at Narell at 8-15 A.M., and arrive in Bombay at 10-30 A.M.

For intermediate stoppages see Company's Time Bills exhibited at Stations. WALTER KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1868.

RE JAMES PICKARD CORNFORTH, A BANKRUPT.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims and demands upon the Estate of James Pickard Cornforth, heretofore of Number 50, Lime Street, in the City of London, and of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Ship-Owner and General Merchant, and of Bombay in the East Indies, who was adjudicated a Bankrupt by the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on the 25th day of May 1865, and which Court afterwards ordered that the proceedings in Bankruptcy should be suspended and the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt should be wound up and administered by Mr. Robert Wilson Ronald, of No. 19, Dale Street, Liverpool, aforesaid, Wool Broker, the Creditors' assignee under such Bankruptcy, in like manner as if the same had remained in Bankruptcy so far as the difference in the mode of administration would admit, and who have not already proved their debts in the said Court of Bankruptcy nor sent the particulars thereof to Messrs. Haigh & Deane as heretofore requested, are hereby required on or before the 31st day of December next, to send in the particulars of their respective claims and demands either to the said Mr. R. W. Ronald or us, the undersigned, his Solicitors, in order that the same may be inquired into, and if found correct a dividend will be paid thereon. And Notice is hereby further given that immediately after the said 31st day of December, the said Creditors' assignee will proceed to divide and distribute the residue of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, having regard only to the claims, debts, and demands of such Creditors who have proved their debts as aforesaid, or shall have sent in the particulars thereof as hereby required on or before the said 31st day of December, and the said Mr. R. W. Ronald will not be liable to any Creditor or Creditors who shall not have sent in the requisite particulars within the time abovementioned.—Dated this 19th day of October 1868.

HAIGH, SON & Co.,
15, Water Street, Liverpool, England,
Solicitors for the Creditors' Assignee in the said Bankruptcy.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

MADE TO MEASURE BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN CUTTER.

SUITS—Washing	Rs.	25
SUITS—Flannel	Rs.	28
SUITS—Stout Jean...	Rs.	28
SUITS—Angola	Rs.	25
SUITS—Tweed	Rs.	22
SUITS—Extra Super. Black Clot ...	Rs.	45
COATS—Office	Rs.	6
COATS—Lounge	Rs.	10
COATS—Double Breasted	Rs.	14
COATS—Hip Pocket	Rs.	25
TROUSERS—White Drill ... ... Per dozen, Rs. 36.	Rs.	3-8
TROUSERS—Woollen	Rs.	6
TROUSERS—Angola	Rs.	10
TROUSERS—Fancy Doe Skin ...	Rs.	14
TROUSERS—Black Dress... ...	Rs.	22
SHIRTS—Best Long Cloth, half doz.	Rs.	28
SHIRTS—Colored Cambric, half doz.	Rs.	16
SHIRTS—With Fancy Dress Fronts.	Rs.	45
SUITS—Sleeping (Cotton)... ...	Rs.	8
SUITS—Sleeping (Woollen) ...	Rs.	16
HATS—Dress (Black Silk) Rs. 8 to	Rs.	12
HATS—Drab felt Shell. Rs. 4 to	Rs.	10
HATS—Oxford ... ...Rs. 2 to	Rs.	6
HATS—Jerome .. ...Rs. 3 to	Rs.	6
HATS—Hunting ...Rs. 2 to	Rs.	12
HATS—Napier ... ...Rs. 10 to	Rs.	14
HELMETS—*New Shape*..Rs. 6 to	Rs.	12
HELMETS—Cavalry ...Rs. 10 to	Rs.	12
HATS—Pith ... ...Rs. 2 to	Rs.	4
CAPS—Travelling ...Rs. 2 to	Rs.	3-8
CAPS—Scotch ... ...Rs. 3-8 to	Rs.	5
CAPS—Smoking... ...Rs. 4 to	Rs.	20

ORDERS EXECUTED with PUNCTUALITY and DESPATCH.

SOUZA, PRYER, & Co.

38, Meadow Street.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.

To make room for NEW GOODS.

At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order. ...	Rs.		20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS.........	Rs. 8-8 }	„	20
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED	„ 12-8 }		
SLEEPING SUITS................ from	„ 12 to	„	18
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS .... from		„	2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.

The NEW REGULATION, SASH and SWORD BELT, for Infantry.

STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS and COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—

No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside.	Rs. 30	0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „	35	0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ „ „	40	0

Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—

No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside	50	0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 „	60	0

Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—

Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside	55	0
*** *Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes*	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

Allen's 15-inch Registered Travelling Desk or Despatch Box of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete	Rs. 130	0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use	100	0
The Self-Acting Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap	100	0
Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover	75	0
The "Elgin" Expanding Writing Case. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7½ inches	30	0
De la Rue's Ne Plus Ultra Desk, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep	15	0
Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep	18	0
Tourist's Writing Compendium, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c, with registered spring lock—		
9½ by 6½ by 2 deep	20	0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. F. WAIT being no longer in our employ, all Orders for Pianoforte Tuning intended for us to be addressed 7 and 8 Rampart Row.

SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EGG STEAM-BOILER, IN ELECTRO-SILVER WARE.

Directions for use.

Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits. the reversible wickless lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.

N.B.—The degree of hardness depends on the quantity of Spirit employed.

Price complete, Rs. 20.

7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY AND CO.

SURVEYING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

RULES, SCALES, &c.

Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers:—

6 inch	Rolling	Ruler	Rs.	9
9 „	„	„	„	14
12 „	„	„	„	18
15 „	„	„	„	23
18 „	„	„	„	27
24 „	„	„	„	36
30 „	„	„	„	45

Ebony Rolling Parallel Rulers with Brass Rollers:—

6 inch	Ruler	Rs.	5
9 „	„	„	7
12 „	„	„	9
15 „	„	„	12
18 „	„	„	14
24 „	„	„	18
30 „	„	„	25

Squares of best seasoned Wood:—

24 inch Ebony with moveable stock Rs.	9
36 „ do. „ „ „	12
24 „ Pear Tree with Brass edges „	6
36 „ do. „ „ „	8
48 „ do. „ „ „	10
24 „ do. „ plain edges „	4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.

Brass Circular Protractor, divided on silver, with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box	Rs. 85	0
Plain Brass circular Protractor in Mahogany Box	„ 25	0
Semi-circular Protractors, brass, in a Mahogany Box	„ 20	0
Clinometers of Box Wood, brass mountings, with Compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case	25	0
Pocket Clinometer and Compass, in the form and size of a watch, can be conveniently carried in the waistcoat pocket, a most useful article for Engineers and Surveyors, combining a Needle Compass, with a Clinometer for taking Angles of any degree Electro-Gilt in a Morocco Leather Case	25	0
Plotting Scales, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six, with offsets to match, in Mahogany box	30	0
Plotting Scales, Singly, 12 inch	3	0
Offsets to match, each	1	0
Triangle Plotting Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch, with offsets to match	10	0
Architect's Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch	8	0
Boxwood Protractors, 6 inch	4	0
Ivory Protractors, 6 inch	5	0
Boxwood Two feet 4 fold Rules, from	2	8

Chesterman's Patent Metallic Wove Measuring-Tapes, with folding winders:—

100 feet Tape Rs. 10
66 feet „ „ 8
50 feet „ „ 6

Best Steel Measuring Chains, with arrows, complete:—

50 feet Chain Rs. 12
66 feet „ „ 15
100 feet „ „ 18

SUNDRIES FOR DRAWING.

Mapping Pens, Drawing P[illegible], set squares, French Curves, &c., &c.		
Patent Vellum Tracing Cl[illegible] in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll, Rs. [illegible]		
Tracing Paper, per sheet annas 8, per quire Rs.	8	0
Drawing Papers of various sizes.		
Continuous Drawing Papers.		
Drawing Pencils, best quality, any letter, per doz.	2	
Best Account Pencils, per doz.	2	0
Office Pencils, per doz...	0	12
Best Camel Hair Brushes, per doz.	2	0
Ink and Pencil Erasers, Faber's, per doz. ...	5	0
India Rubber, per lb.	4	0
Colour Saucer in sets of 6 in case... 3 0 and	4	0
Colour Palletts, from annas 8 to	2	0

Stencil Plates, a large assortment always on hand. Patterns forwarded on application.

Stencil Plate Brushes.
Do. Ink.

Every requisite for Engineers, Surveyors, and Contractors' Offices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 28TH INSTANT.

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

The World of Fashion for November	Rs. 1	0
Cassell's Magazine, Vol. III	3	12
Thackeray's Barry Lyndon, &c. (Author's new illust. edn.)	5	12
Dicken's Uncommercial Traveller. (Ditto)	2	4
Griffith's Scenes from the Ramayan	3	12
Hatfield's American House Carpenter	10	8
The Wandering Jew, Part 3	0	6
(Parts 1 and 2 also in stock. Price 12 annas.)		
Wood's Common object of the Microscope, Coloured plates	0	12
Haunted Hearts	1	2
Wood's Notes on Metals	3	12
——— Chemical Notes and Notes on Metals	6	0
Old Sir Douglas	4	8
Bright on Diseases of the Kidneys	5	12
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Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Westropp, Captain, 166th Regiment L. I., on duty, from Umballa.
Winslow, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment L. I., on duty, from Umballa.
Wake, Captain, 21st Hussars, on duty, from Umballa.
Houghton, Lieutenant Colonel, Executive Engineer, Nassick, on leave, from Nassick.
Woodhouse, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave from——

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Hill, Ensign, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, to Deolalee.
Carden, Captain, 14th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Fallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 26.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Gatacre, Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. I. and Staff Officer, Dwarka, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. Swiney, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Major C. T. Heathcote, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

The confirmation of Major W. A. Graham in the appointment of First Examiner Pay Department, and the appointment of Colonel H. J. Day as Divisional Paymaster, announced in G. O. No. 722, dated 11th November 1868, are subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

The following promotion is made:—Cadre 31st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Stratford Morrison Hay (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain from the 11th November 1868, vice Pye, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon P. W. Stafford is brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from the 13th November 1868, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The following extract from Division Orders by Major General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Commanding Sind Division, dated 16th October 1868, is confirmed:—"Captain Plowden, 17th Regiment M. N. I., is appointed to act as Paymaster S. D. A., from the date subsequent to that on which the 60 days' privilege leave granted to Major Bannerman expires, viz., the 18th October 1868, subject to confirmation." Captain Plowden was relieved from the charge of the Pay Office by Lieutenant Colonel Annesley on 5th November 1868.

Colonel Sir A. B. Kemball, K.C.S.I., C. B., Royal (Bombay) Artillery, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Major T. M. Baumgartner, Staff Corps, and Captain T. Kettlewell Staff Corps, being no longer required in the Commissariat Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

Honorary Captain J. Coleman, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, under the provisions of G. O. No. 75 of 29th January 1868.

The following extract from Station After Order by Lieutenant Colonel Rose, Commanding at Hydrabad, dated 4th November 1868, is confirmed:—Captain M. J. J. Mignon, Staff Corps, having received charge of the duties of Staff Officer from Captain Lampen, agreeably to Divisional Order dated 3rd instant, that Officer was also directed to assume charge of the Commissariat Office and Bazaars likewise, from the 4th idem.

The following promotion in the Barrack Department is made:—Serjeant John Lewis to be Sub-Conductor from 12th October 1868, vice Maxwell, transferred to the Miscellaneous List of Warrant Officers.

Captain G. L. Keir, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of Jameson's Code, 3rd Appendix, page 84, paragraphs 319 to 322.

Lieutenant A. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, Quarter Master, Her Majesty's 29th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Regulations of 1868 and under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865.

Conductor W. Chetham, of the Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £75 per annum.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

By Commander G. T. Robinson, I. N., Superintendent of Marine.

Mr. Robert C. Downie was appointed Chief Officer of the Steam Tug "Jorawar," on the 26th September 1868, to complete that vessel's establishment, vice Mr. H. Klee, discharged.

Mr. Herman Juhrs was appointed Third Officer of Her Majesty's Steamer "Lord Elphinstone," from the 13th October 1868.

Mr. M. Fisher, First Officer of Her Majesty's Steamer "May Frere," was appointed Acting Commander of that vessel from the 10th September 1868, vice Lieutenant Warner, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

Mr. R. Norris, Second Officer of Her Majesty's Steamer "May Frere," to be Acting First Officer of that vessel from the 10th September 1868, vice Mr. Fisher.

Mr. J. W. Young, Third Officer of Her Majesty's Steamer "May Frere," to be Acting Second Officer of that vessel from the 10th September 1868, vice Mr. Norris.

Mr. W. G. Hadrill was appointed Acting Third Officer of the "Coromandel," to fill an existing vacancy, from the 22nd October 1868.

Mr. T. S. Serrao was engaged as Clerk of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel "Scind," from the 24th June 1868, vice Mr. De Cunha, proceeded to Bombay on medical certificate.

Mr. C. J. Cuthbert, Second Officer of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel "Coromandel," was appointed Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st September 1867.

Mr. J. Carter, Second Officer of Her Majesty's Hulk "Semiramis," was promoted to Acting First Officer of that vessel from the 13th September 1868, vice Mr. T. Child, promoted.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant E. Mockler acted as First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 5th September to the 8th ultimo, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun for the detached Station of Ratnagherry, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Vidiaram Moteeram, late a Moonsiff in the Surat District, is hereby declared to be ineligible for re-employment in any public office under Government in any capacity whatever.

Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry and Mr. G. Ayerst respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and establishment of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad on the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Mr. J. Jardine, Magistrate, F. P., in the Poona District, is invested with powers contemplated in Act XIII, of 1859, in that District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Middleton, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Dharwar, passed an examination in Canarese on the 11th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Narayen Raojee, Mamlutdar of Salsette, is appointed to act as Dufterdar to the Collector of Tanna, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadoor Balajee Attajee.

Mr H M Grant has been appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Ahmednuggur Revision Survey from the st instant.

Messrs. M. A. Cumming and J. W. Scott, Assistant Superintendents, Berar and Khandeish Revenue Surveys respectively, have been transferred to the Ahmednuggur Revision Survey.

Mr. W. E. Hilliard, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Belgaum and Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the name of Narayen Malhar has been removed from the list of Municipal Commissioners of Bhewndy.

The Honorable M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, having proceeded on duty to Calcutta, on the 23rd instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave, for two months, granted to him from the 1st ultimo, is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. Mant, R.E. assumed charge of the office of the Executive Engineer Colaba, on the afternoon of the 19th November 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. L. Eames, Chaplain of St. Mary's Church at Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from 1st January 1869.

The Reverend F. L. Sharpin, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date of quitting his Station.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Captains W. R. Brown and W. P. LaTouche respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Surat, on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

Captain O. Probyn and Lieutenant F. J. Wise respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, and Western Bheel Agent, on the 17th November 1868, after office hours.

Captain W. R. Brown and Lieutenant F. Stock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 17th November 1868, during office hours.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Gunputrao Mahadeo Nadgowud is appointed an additional Municipal Commissioner for the town of Indapoor, in the Poona Collectorate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Major W. Widdicombe and Mr. R. West respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner in Sind on the 12th instant, after office hours.

Captain E. C. Ross, Assistant Political Agent in Mekran, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, November 21.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. Stubbs, Officiating Commissioner, East Berar Division, is granted preparatory leave for 20 days, from the 16th instant, or from the date of his being relieved of his duties by Major Nembhard, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation at Bombay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton, at present officiating in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, is confirmed in that class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel H. LeP. Trench, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, was allowed leave of absence from the 16th September to the 15th October 1868, to visit Mussoorie on private affairs.

Lieutenant William Shepherd, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, Bengal, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Monteath, M.B. are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—Dated 2 th October 868.—Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to Captain R. C. Henchy, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Commandant No. 2, Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months, under Rule X. of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, Oude, Lieutenant Colonel James Snow Davies, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, Bengal, Major Samuel Briggs Cookson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry, Major Daniel Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Captain Lawrence Henry Williams of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry, Captain Phillip Sydney Yorke, of the late 12th Regiment Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Surgeon Major John Williams, of the Medical Department, for two years, under the Regulations 1868.

Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Buckley, of the late 37th Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in India, on private affairs, for three years, from the 1st December 1868, under the old regulations.

With reference to the notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated 21st October 1868, the services of Assistant Surgeon D. J. Walsh, late Civil Assistant Surgeon of Budaon, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The furlough in India, on private affairs, for one year, under the regulations of 1868, granted to Captain H. R. Wintle of the late 2-th Regiment of Native Infantry, in Government General Order No. 826 of the 28th August 1868, is to be held to have effect from the 15th November 1868, instead of the date previously notified.

Captain (Brevet Major) M. E. Currie, of the Royal Artillery, Agent for Gun Carriages, Futteghur, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th November to the 31st December 1868, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Simla on medical certificate.

With reference to Government General Order No. 601 of the 6th June 1867, under which Commissioned Officers are permitted to make family remittances to the Cape of Good Hope, it is hereby notified under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, that the privilege will be extended to officers employed in India, who may desire to make such remittances under the provisions of that order, to Tasmania and other British Colonies to which Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are already allowed to make family remittances.

Major G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, having reported his return from sick leave to Europe, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from 9th November 1868, the junior Officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places.

Captain Edward Thornbrough Saddler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificates, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following order issued by the Government of Fort St George is confirmed:—

Dated 27th October 1868.—Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to Surgeon Henry William Graham, of the Medical Department, Assay Master, Madras Mint, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, subject to the officer passing the prescribed examination in drill:—Co., Sergeant M. ower, to be Ensign.

Captain (Brevet Major, Henry Melvill, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command, and Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers) is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868

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Bombay, 25th November 1868.

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NOTICE is hereby given that from and after this date all Interest of the undersigned in the Divan Exchange, Refreshment Room, and Ice Cream Saloon has ceased, and all Outstandings will be recovered and liabilities paid by the present Proprietors thereof.—Dated this 26th day of November 1868.
BHICCAJEE CANJEEBHOY KHANDALLAWALLA

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, on Wednesday next, the 2nd December, at 2 P.M., when the attendance of Members is requested.
HENRY MORLAND,
For Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay Yacht Club, 26th November 1868.

APPLICATION for the grant of Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late Memon Allaruckia Fuckeer Mahomed having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Ayeesha Bayee, widow of the late Allaruckia Fuckeer Mahomed; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.
C. TYABJEE, Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new Building for the National Bank of India, in Rampart Row, on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and Bills of Quantities obtained from Monday next, at the Offices of the Architects, Scott, McClelland, & Co., near the Elphinstone Circle.
No Tenders will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday, the 7th December next.
Bombay, 26th November 1868.

NOTICE.—A quantity of Clothing, Casks, Tanks Iron, and other Dead Stock will be sold by Public Auction at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway, at 1 P.M., on Friday, the 27th, and Monday, the 30th instant, Wednesday, the 2nd, and Friday, the 4th proximo.
Terms—Cash, and Lots to be removed forthwith.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Bombay, 26th November 1868.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Sealed Tenders will be received up to 5th proximo, for the supply of Marine and Engine Stores to the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) for six months.
Particulars can be learned by application at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
Bombay, 27th November 1868.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.—AUCTION SALE.
An Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages, &c., &c, will be held once a fortnight. On Monday next, the 30th instant, the following Horses will be sold at half-past 3 o'clock:—
No. 1.—A pair of Chesnut Australians, well matched and perfectly quiet in Harness.
No. 2.—1 Do. of very handsome Black Australian Geldings, thoroughly quiet and good trotters, well matched.
No. 3.—1 Do. of large Bay Australians, 16 hands high, Gelding, and a Mare.
No. 4.—One Chesnut Australian Gelding, "Excelcio," a famous Steeple Chase Horse—aged.
No. 5.—A very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horse, up to 15 stone, 14-2, will make a perfect Charger.
No. 6.—One Bay Arab, 14-3, 5 years old.
No. 7.—One Bay Arab, up to 15 stone.
Also several other Horses will be sold at the same time. ALI ABDOOLLA.
Bombay, 26th November 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED, NOV. 20.
McCosh's Philosophical Papers ... ... Rs. 2 12
Old Sir Douglas, by Hon. Mrs. Norton ... 4 8
Longfellow's New Poems—"New England Tragedies" ... 3 12
Jones on Matter and Force ... 3 12
Chesney's Indian Polity ... 16 0
Candle's Curtain Lectures—Illustrated ... 8 0
Balzac's Les Contes Drolatiques—Illustrated ... 9 8
Trevelyan's Competition Wallah ... 4 8
Tennyson's Poems. 6 vols. Grained calf ... 55 0
Todhunter's Elementary Euclid ... 2 12
Tiark's German Grammar ... 4 8
Hood's Poems. 3 vols. Grained calf ... 27 0
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor ... 14 0
Crawley's Billiard Book ... 16 0
Roscoe on Criminal Evidence ... 26 0
Musketry Instructions ... 0 12
New Dictionary of Quotations ... 5 12
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade Mecum ... 9 0
English Cyclopœdia Geography, 4 vols ... 32 0
——— Biography, 6 vols ... 48 0
——— Natural History, 4 vols ... 32 0
Gouffe's Royal Cookery Book ... 32 0
Thackeray's Paris Sketch Book ... 5 12
Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary ... 8 0
Bake's Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia ... 16 0
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. 63 0
Hunting Grounds of the Old World, by the Old Shekarry ... 4 8
The Camp Fire; by ditto ... 4 8
Les Miserables, in English ... 3 12
Griffith's Artillerists' Manual. Edition for Non-Commissioned Officers only, post free ... 3 4
Ditto cloth edition ... 4 12
Baillie's Mohamedan Law ... 17 8
Forsyth's Sporting Rifle and its Projectiles ... 5 4
The Englishwoman in India ... 4 8
Tanchnitz German English Dictionary ... 2 4
Alford's The Queen's English ... 3 12
Never too late to mend; by Charles Reade ... 3 12
Ollendroff's Italian Method ... 9 0
Paul de Kock's Novels (in French) each ... 2 4
Balzac's Novels (in French) each ... 1 0
Disraeli's Novels each ... 0 12
Thackeray's Miscellanies, 4 vols ... 18 0
———Vanity Fair ... 4 8
———Pendennis ... 5 4
———Newcomes ... 5 4
———Henry Esmond ... 4 8
———Philip ... 4 8
———Irish Sketch Book ... 4 8
Kingsley's Alton Locke ... 3 8
Adam Bede ... 2 12
Mill on the Floss ... 2 12
Tom Cringle's Log ... 1 8
Cruise of the Midge ... 1 8
Second Mrs. Tillotson; by Percy FitzGerald ... 1 8
Headless Horseman; by Mayne Reid ... 1 8
Christie's Faith; by author of High Church ... 1 8
For Ever and Ever; by Florence Marryatt ... 2 4
Woman against Woman, ditto ... 1 8
Love's Conflict, ditto ... 1 8
RECEIVED NOV. 14.
Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England. Sixth edition, 4 vols ... 52 8
Political and Military History of the Hanoverian and Italian Wars. By Capt. W. J. Wyatt., with maps and plans ... 8 0
Five Old Friends and a Young Prince, by author of the "Story of Elizabeth." Illustrated ... 10 8
Crooke's and Robrig's Practical Treatise on Metallurgy of Lead, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, Bismuth, Antimony, Nickel, Arsenic, Gold, Platinum, Sulphur, 207 engravings ... 24 0
Beale's Kidney Diseases, Urinary Deposits, and Calculous Disorders: their Nature and Treatment. 70 plates ... 18 12
Reid's Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Portland Cement ... 9 8
Box's Practical Treatise on Heat, for the use of Engineers, Architects, &c ... 6 8
Guthrie's Elements of Heat and Non-Metallic Chemistry ... 4 8
Max Muller's Stratification of Language ... 1 12
Gamgee's Veterinarian's Vade Mecum ... 7 8
The Buried Cities of Campania or Pompeii and Herculaneum, their History, Destruction, and Remains ... 2 12
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1869 ... 4 8
Aunt Judy's Christmas Vol ... 3 12
Routledge's Christmas Annual, 1868 ... 0 12
Heckford's Sailing Directions for Bay of Bengal ... 3 12
Notes and Anecdotes of Cats and Dogs ... 2 12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Nov 26	Corsair's Bride	Brown	Aden, Oct. 16.
	Abergelde	Munro	Moulmein, Oct. 19.
	Jane Avery	Hyslop	Liverpool, July 4.
	Andromeda	Laws	Liverpool, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 26	Maggie Laurie	Brechoir	Zanzibar.
	Malta	McDonald	Rangoon.
	Teazer	Nacoda	Judda and Hoodeed.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Fuzel Currim, Nacoda, to Judda and Hoodeeds.
Ship Hiate Missunga, Nacoda, to Damaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Tamby Candassamy, to Calcutta.
Ship L' Allegra, to Havre.
Ship City of Richmond, to Liverpool.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1868.

WE have more than once animadverted upon the educational policy pursued by Sir Alexander Grant, which consisted in educating a wealthy few and leaving the ryots and lower classes generally to gain a meagre elementary knowledge from the village Puntojees. We attempted to show that this policy was both unjust, and dangerous, in hopes that the new Civilian Director would bring his department into more practical accord with the conditions under which we maintain a military despotism in India There is, however, another argument, and another abuse of the educational function, which it were well that all who take an intelligent interest in this country should bestow some thought upon. The character and tendency of the education which is now the boast of the young Hindu is far too seditious. His head is filled with abstract ideas about the philosophy of Government and politics, the right of representation and the equality of mankind. He talks often like a parrot about these ideas being the ordinary and fullest source of happiness, instead of training himself to regard the happiness of the multitude as arising from family enjoyments, good and plentiful food, and the thousand satisfactions of contented industry. His belly is filled with the east wind of conceit; he vents his complaints in the native newspapers, the sole grievance being apparently this, that Government have provided him with a good and cheap education, perhaps paid his expenses to England and on his return given him some very honourable and responsible appointment in the Government Service. He may have been appointed as a Mamlutdar or a Moonsiff over the heads of old and tried karkoons. Considering the low position from which he may have risen, the large and guaranteed pay, the dignity of his office and the great opportunity of doing good which it gives him, one would think that he ought to be content. If the value of life, pay, power and position is in proportion to the ability of benfiting the suffering people around, if the end of life is something nobler than personal aggrandizement, surely the very youngest of our young Hindus has plenty of space for a career. But in the opinion of those who have studied them most, they do not think so. They have not acquired the ethics of philanthrophy. It is hard for the lad who has been winning honours at the University, to tamely amuse himself with such pettifogging, commonplace affairs as take up the life of the ignorant coarse every-day world. A gentleman with the degree of B. A. ought to be instantly provided with a more brilliant career. Such duties as building Dharmsalas or Cutcherries, making tanks or repairing roads are distasteful to the intellect fresh from metaphysics. It would be much nicer to argue about the positive of philosophy, or the ideal theory. Is it not absurd to go on with Jammabandi, or spend our years over little police cases, when we have never settled in our own minds whether civilization relates most to moral or social development? Some of our ablest officers reported in answer to the Viceroy's enquiries how this feeling of discontent which we believe has increased with every spread of the higher education, operates to endanger the stability of our rule. These educated lads fancy themselves debarred from a career, because we insist on maintaining our own supremacy. They forget their position absolutely and relatively in their grumblings. To keep up the British administration, we must keep up the European Civil and Military Services. But when the beneficent Government appoints young and untried men to the highest offices in a Talooka or county, these young men ought to see how great an advantage they have gained in their start in life. In no other country in the world does a man at that early age get so conspicuous and important a post. It is the usual mistake of upstarts to suppose that their worldly station reflects dignity on themselves, instead of making up their minds to dignify their worldly station by wise and generous qualities. It would be well then if the abstract education of the schools consisted more of ethics than of the science of politics: if the pupils were taught to understand moral duties instead of the rights of an elector in a free country. The present system tends too much towards revolutionary sentiments. The young Hindu speaks with complacency of the French Revolution as a necessary evil out of which much good resulted to future generations. He applauds the Poles, the Hungarians and Italians, not because they wanted better institutions but because they fought against other nationalities. There is far too near a parallel between Russians and Anglo-Indians for these sentiments to be safe, and if as we suspect their prevalence is occasioned by the direction in which their education is turned, the sooner a thorough change takes place the better.

WITH the fall of the year has appeared the usual crop of Administration Reports, and amongst others that one which may be expected to be read with the least interest of all by some, and with the greatest interest by others who would study closely our relations with foreign States. The Report on the Administration of the districts held in trust for the Nizam is this year a very elaborate document. Among its chief points are to be noticed the continued increase of civil litigation, the suits instituted in Akolah Court alone aggregating 7,398, or in the almost alarming ratio of one to every twenty-nine male adults in the whole district. We find the crimes of dacoity and robbery also increased in number, but from the larger amount of recoveries of property, it would also appear that the repressive organization of Berar is competent to cope with the evil. There is also a fair increase in the Land Revenue, chiefly in the Oomrawuttee districts; but we fear we can hardly venture to congratulate the province on this fact, as the increase will only serve to swell a future surplus, to be paid over to the Nizam of Hyderabad. We see the *Friend of India*, in a recent article, expressing itself pretty strongly, and rightly so, regarding the injustice of alienating from the province the Berar surplus revenues, under the treaty of 1860, and some parts of this report furnish a curious commentary on this view of the question. The total revenue of the province has, during the year 1867-68, reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 58,90,843, which shows a surplus of about Rs. 5,00,000 over expenditure. This five lakhs will go to swell the surplus already declared for payment to the Nizam to the total figure of, say, Rs. 29,94,882, of which gigantic bonus, we are told, His Highness has already received Rs. 15,00,000,

We turn now to the other side of the question as shown in the pages of the report. The Administration is starved in its most vital functions, the wherewithal not being forthcoming to enable British officers to take ordinary care of the needs of the population, which it is on all sides admitted should be governed in the interests of progress and civilization. Let us hear the author, Mr. Saunders himself, under the head "Education." After lamenting that there is only one school existing for every ten thousand of the population, or one school for every 77 square miles, he goes on to tell us of the "make-shifts" that do duty for school-houses throughout his province. Out of 224 schools it appears that only two proper school-houses exist, as no others have been sanctioned from the general revenues. We must, therefore, infer that the remaining 222 are "make-shifts," and we are not left in doubt as to their particular description. "Meanwhile," the report goes on to say, "the make-shifts, which a want of suitable school-houses must necessarily induce, have been of the usual type, the village choultry, sheds more or less commodious, here and there a private house voluntarily set apart, or even a mere verandah." The same tale is told under what should be the most important head of "Irrigation." With a general famine looming before us, and with nearly Rs. 30,00,000 set aside to be poured into the lap of the Nizam, (which he will doubtless use in the redemption of a few diamonds out of pawn,) hear what the Administrator of the most fertile, and yet in this respect, most neglected valley in India has to say as to the sum total of the year's progress. "*A stone dam has been thrown across the River Morwra just above Akolah.* With a few of these weirs across the streams in the lowlands of the Poorna valley, it is more than probable that the productive capacity of the province might be immensely increased;" and yet even Sir Richard Temple has been debarred from doing this because of "the limited funds at his disposal." Need any further arguments be urged for the revision of the treaty of 1860.

It is no retreating, however, from our position to say that when a treaty is once made it should be strictly carried out until annulled or revised. The financial section of this searching report opens up for us a corner of the curtain and allows us a very pretty glimpse of the Financial Department's method of solving the problem, "How not to do it." It appears that all the while this surplus was accumulating since the treaty, the Department was by a process peculiarly its own bringing out a deficit. Luckily we are taken partly into confidence as regards the process, otherwise the result would have been quite inconceivable. Stores furnished by the British Government (to the Hyderabad Contingent we presume) are charged to Berar to the value of Rs. 5,38,092, whereas the correct amount is discovered to be only Rs. 2,49,988. A charge is made against the Nizam of Rs. 7,25,000 for interest, which turns out to be a misstatement for Rs. 3,625! Moreover, the Department seems to have had an awkward habit of debiting the Nizam twice for the same items, once through the Madras Government, and again through Bengal. Even the Arsenals of Hyderabad (Scinde) have come in for their share of gratis stores at the expense of the Berar revenues; and, to crown all, we are told that, after all these erroneous charges, when a balance of some Rs. 6,00,000 in favour of the Nizam still appeared in the accounts, it was somehow lost sight of altogether in the process of *revising* them! The Nizam's Government, as well as Mr. Sannders, the very able and painstaking successor of Sir Richard Temple, must surely feel thankful to him for having pushed forward matters out of such an awkward muddle, and also that a Deputy Accountant General was found fitted to cleanse this very Augean stable of bad arithmetic. All this provides still another argument for the revision of the treaty.

Two days ago we pointed out that the *Times of India*, in a moment of involuntary frankness, classed in the proper category of Transit Duties its much-loved black-mail on trade. The phrase was the natural outcome of unconscious innocence; and we shall always feel grateful to our contemporary for having been the first to stick a correct label on the impost. He may cry *nolo coronari*—for he is modest and retiring; but this honour at all events belongs to him—that he once called a spade a spade. But the virtue of some temperaments is extremely fragile and fugitive, and our contemporary soon slipped and fell. The novelty in the phenomena exhibited is that our contemporary, congratulated on being frank, started back in horror, and deliberately turned aside into the tortuous paths of misdescription. But how droll it is that he should be now so vexed at the charge of inconsistency! and how utterly superfluous it is to offer us, with so much courtesy, a characteristic explanation of an incident, a little eccentric perhaps, but one which infallibility might have scorned to excuse. We reprint the vindication entire, because it is right that both sides should be heard, and because it is a really curious example of the rare faculty some possess in perfection of turning their words—

"As many ways as in a lathe"—

Our elastic contemporary now says—

"A childish attempt has been made in the columns of a contemporary to convict us of inconsistency on the ground that we have ourselves *sometimes* [really this is modest on the part of the inventor!] designated the dues we propose to levy on cotton, piece-goods, and metals, *transit* duties. The term would fit them very well, but for the attempt to build thereon an argument against their levy. Popularly, they may very well be called transit duties, but when a disingenuous use is made of the term to excite prejudice against them, it is necessary to point out that the term cannot be honestly applied to them for any such purpose. [Call stealing theft, but if any attempt is made to use the word theft to excite prejudice against thieves, then it is necessary to show that the term should be "convey."] They are *not* transit duties in the sense which we attach to that word when speaking of the duties levied by the Native States of India upon goods passing through their territories. The difference between the two is vital. In the one case the due is levied for no service done, but for the mere right of way: in the other it is levied for services of the most costly order. The correct designation of the latter no doubt is simply *town dues*; though popularly called transit for the sake of distinction. There has been singular dishonesty in the conduct of this controversy on one side or other of it—and we are quite content that the public should decide on which side it is."

We, certainly, are willing to leave judgment on *that* question to be delivered by the public; and for our parts, shall continue to imitate the earlier, instead of the later, "manner" of our contemporary and call a spade a spade.

HIS Excellency the Governor is likely to return from Carwar to-day, which is several days earlier than was expected.

COL. SIR A. B. KEMBALL, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

A LONG and detailed report by Lieut. O. St. John, R.E., on the telegraphic material entrusted to his charge for use in the recent expedition to Abyssinia, with remarks also on the subject of military telegraphy, suggested by the experience gained during the campaign, appears in the "Gazette of India" of the 21st instant.

MR. F. HENVEY has been appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary of Government, N. W. P., during the absence of Mr. Charles Robertson.—*Pioneer, Nov. 23.*

THE volunteer movement in India is about to be extended in a new direction. The East Indian Railway Company have, we hear, by circular recommended their empoyes at Jumalpore, Dinapore, and Allahabad to enrol themselves into separate corps.—*Ibid.*

IN the city of Joudhpore the inhabitants are already suffering terribly from drought as well as famine. Wheat flour is at four seers the rupee, and every drop of drinking water has to be brought from a considerable distance. The Maharajah has sent to Scinde and Guzerat for grain to alleviate the scarcity.—*Ibid.*

THE "Dudduba Sekundree," in an article on Indian trade and manufactures, says truly enough that, clever as the English are in the application of machinery to the fabrication of cloth, they cannot produce anything to vie with Cashmere shawls or Dacca muslins. He pushes his advantage, however, a little too far when he says—"Cashmere shawls, for instance, are brought to such perfection that all the 'kings' in the world wear them."—*Ibid.*

THE "Indian Daily News" announces the death of Mr. Foster Hill, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Presidency College (Calcutta), who died of dysentery and abscess of the liver on Thursday, the 19th instant, at Raneegungee, whither he had gone in the hope of benefit from the change. Mr. Hill is spoken as a young man of great promise, highly respected He was Assistant Honorary Secretary and a Member of the Council of the Dalhousie Institute.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the appointment in European regiments of a married woman as Monitress, whenever there is no girl old enough to fill that situation.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE Government of India has decided that officers who may be appointed to native regiments as probationers for the Staff Corps, subject to passing the examination, are to be allowed the full regimental pay and allowances of their rank, *without horse allowance*, whether present with the corps to which they may be attached, or absent on duly authorised leave.—*Ibid.*

UNDER a recent decision of the Government of India an officer nominated to an appointment in a native regiment, either permanently or officiating, and on joining, being immediately promoted to officiate in a higher appointment in the same regiment, does not forfeit his lien upon the lower appointment to which he is first nominated, or his claim to half the staff allowances, if it be available, so long as he only draws the half staff salary of the higher appointment.—*Ibid.*

IN consequence of the new rules published under date the 17th July last for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bombay Civil Service, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the rules published in Government Notification dated 24th September 1861, for the encouragement of the study of Arabic, so far as regards Civilians. As regards other officers specified in the Notification the rules will remain in force.—*Ibid.*

APROPOS (says the "Madras Times" of Nov. 21) of the allusion in our issue of Thursday to the indefensible conduct of an officer who occupied a front seat on the occasion of the first of the performances of the amateurs of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, on Tuesday last, we are now in a position to state, that the subject was brought to the notice of the commanding officer of the corps early on the following morning, and so soon as he had satisfied himself that the complaint was well founded—for he was not present at the performance—he took immediate steps to bring it to the attention of the commanding officer of the gentleman in question, and an apology was at once made which was considered by the officers of the 45th to be satisfactory, and was accordingly accepted. Our remarks on the succeeding morning were observed by the Adjutant General, to whom the apology was then submitted, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the officer referred to proceeded in the course of Thursday to a northern station. The officer commanding the 45th Regiment has, as we expected, taken steps that will, there is every reason to believe, prevent the repetition of a gross insult to both his own corps and to the public at large. We trust that the publicity we have given to the matter will have the desired effect of reminding one or two officers of the risk they run by escorting improper characters to the bandstand and theatre where ladies much do congregate.

THE 25TH REGIMENT N. I.

ABOUT a week ago we stated that the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry in its march across the jungle from Sholapore to Dhoolia had suffered severely from cholera. We learn that the Regiment is now quite free from the disease. The first cases appeared at Mehonbarra, one march from Challesgaum, just as the regiment was marching from that place. On reaching their new camp at Kirchore, several patients who had been attacked were taken into hospital, and this prevented the regiment from marching for Dhoolia, which it should have reached next day. The cholera patients were kept in tents separate from the camp, and the camp was changed several times to more salubrious spots. The number of persons attacked was as follows:—2 subedars, of whom 1 died; 6 privates, of whom 4 died; 4 women, of whom 2 died; and 6 children, of whom 4 died. Three privates, one woman and one child were attacked by choleraic-diarrhœa, but all of these recovered. This regiment, it will be remembered, remained in Abyssinia to the very last, and on its arrival in Bombay was quartered in the Boree Bunder Lines, perhaps the most insalubrious part of our island. This, with the fatigues of their march, may have rendered the men predisposed to the disease. After the hardships which the regiment underwent in Abyssinia, and eight months in the unhealthy lines at Boree Bunder, the military authorities might have found a better station for it than Dhoolia, which is considered one of the worst in the Presidency.

NEW LIGHTS ON THE BURMAN COAST.

THE *Gazette of India* of the 21st inst. notifies the intention of the authorities in British Burmah to construct three new light-houses on the coast. Notice is given of the intention, in order that vessels may not be deceived should they find the light-ship removed and the new lights mentioned below burning. It is intended that one of the lighthouses should be placed on screw piles in 3 fathoms of water, at low water, on the south-eastern edge of the Krishna Shoal, in the Gulf of Martaban, lat. N. 15° 36' 33", long. E. 95° 35'; which will show a fixed dioptric light of the second order, the focal plane of the light 55 feet above high water, rise, and fall 12 feet at full and change, visible at 15 miles. The light will be cut off at W. S. W. to the westward, and at N.N.E. to the eastward, the centre of the light being S.E. The other two light-houses will be for the harbour, one on the China Buckeer for the mouth of the Rangoon River on the western side, lat. N. 16° 17', and long. E. 96° 13'; and the other on the eastern grove for the mouth of the Rangoon River on the eastern side, in lat. N. 16° 29" long. E. 96° 27' 30". Hitherto the entrance to the channel to the Rangoon River has been marked by a light ship in 3¼ fathoms of water. This light ship will not be removed till these two new light-houses have been illuminated. The light-house on the China Buckeer will be close to high water mark, but the sands at low water stretch six miles to the eastward of it, so that ships must keep well to the seaward of it. It will bear a dioptric light, the upper and lower cupolas showing a fixed light, and the centre drum a revolving light, attaining its greatest brilliancy once a minute; it can be seen 18 miles from the deck of a ship. The other light-house on the eastern grove will show a light of 50° and will be cut off to the eastward due south; 10° of this angle will show a condensed light, the centre of which will pass through the present position of the light ship, or in a direction S. 30° W. This condensed light will be visible 18 miles from the mast head of a ship, and the remaining 50° of light will show 12 miles from the deck of a vessel.

The intention is at present that the new lights should first be exhibited on the 31st May 1869; but as something may occur to prevent their being lighted at the time noted, until a second notice is issued that they have been lighted masters of vessels should adopt all the precautions which they would adopt if the present light ship was to be their only giude.

A DISREPUTABLE MAHARAJAH.

THE *Oudh Ukhbar* reports that the affairs of Ulwar are going from bad to worse. The Maharajah is said to be always intoxicated. The men who were expelled from the state on account of their evil influence over him have lost none of it by their banishment. The records of the Courts and the letters of the Governor-General's Agent are all sent to them at Delhi for their advice, and whatever opinion they pass at Delhi is carried out by order at Ulwar.—*Pioneer.*

THE MADRAS FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

WE learn from a Madras contemporary that a meeting of native gentlemen, convened by Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction, was held some days since in Pacheappa's Hall, Madras, the chief upshot of which was a decision that the proposed Normal School must be restricted to caste Hindoo girls, or it will meet with no support from the gentlemen who attended the meeting. Even with this concession, the success of the scheme is considered by our contemporary very problematical.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces, the other day created two new grades of settlement officers with increased salaries, and gazetted certain officers to those grades. The officers in question go about rejoicing, and draw their pay accordingly. To them enters the Accountant General, North-West Provinces, and blandly remarks—"The Secretary of State has not sanctioned the increased rate of salary, therefore you can't get it. Be pleased to draw only your former pay." Thus, while the Lieutenant-Governor is the fountain of honour and can appoint men to such grades and posts has he thinks fit, the Accountant-General is the fountain of what some misguided men think more precious than honour, and can refuse to give the salary attached to those grades.—*Pioneer.*

THE POPULARITY OF THE LICENSE TAX.

ON the question of greater or less unpopularity of the License-tax, the Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division Bengal reports:—"I think it certain that the License-tax was decidedly less unpopular among the natives than it was with Europeans. Disliked it of course was thoroughly; but whether because worse things had been expected, or because the zemindars (at present the "shrieking" class of Bengal) escaped, I cannot say. Singularly enough, the Chief alleged ground of dislike to it was the exemption of the zemindars, whom the people consider the best able to bear such burdens; and they did not, as was expected by some, rejoice in the taxation of the Mahajuns, whose interests are too closely bound up with their own." The Magistrate of Jessore mentions, as a curious fact, that it was just the bad characters of the district who made a point of taking out licenses, in order to provide themselves with a presumption of respectability.—*Pioneer.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON INDIA JAILS.

ON the 7th October Sir Stafford Northcote addressed the following letter to the Governor General in Council:—

"SIR,—The Despatch of your Excellency in Council dated 12th of April, No. 7 of 1868, forwarding copy of a correspondence relative to the construction of a system of central gaols in Bengal and to the proposed erection of a model gaol on the cellular system at Calcutta, has been considered by me in Council.

"I have read this able despatch with much interest, and trust that the important subject to which it relates will continue to engage your attention.

"While appreciating the great progress which has already been made in the improvement of Indian gaols, and while recognizing the wide differences which exist between the circumstances of India and those of this country, both as respects the climate and the character and habits of the people, and the difficulty which financial considerations offer to any schemes of extensive alterations, I am anxious that you should bear in mind the desirableness of taking every fitting opportunity to impress upon the prison system as much as possible both of the deterrent and of the reformatory character.

"I am glad to learn that your officers are well acquainted with the principles upon which prison reform has been conducted in this country. Although the system adopted here may not be capable of direct application to India, it is founded upon principles of a general character, and of which many will be found capable of more or less adaptation to very varying local circumstances."

HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

WE (*Englishman*) learn from Hyderabad that the famine in Marwar is sensibly affecting the price of grain in the Province of Berar, and in the adjacent British territories. From the English district of Barsee, near Sholapore, large quantities of grain have been imported into the Nizam's country, but this importation has been discontinued in consequence of the export of grain to Kattywar. Such is the story of the soucars. The partial failure of the cotton crop and the rise in the prices at Liverpool, have caused a rise of from 20 to 30 rupees per candy on uncleaned cotton. Speculation is becoming as eager as it was during the American war.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE CARNATIC FAMILY.

THE *Madras Athenæum* records the demise, on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant, of Sumsam Ood Dowlah Bahadoor Nauzum Jung, the kinsman and Chief Secretary of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor. By his death the Prince has been deprived of a devotedly attached relation and an able and faithful officer. It was to Sumsam Ood Dowlah that the Prince confided the conduct of his claim for the Musnud of the Carnatic. For the last ten years that claim was being persistently urged with great ability and skill; and if Sumsam Ood Dowlah's shrewd advice had been followed by Government in regard to the settlement of the Prince's debts, matters would have been in a very different position from that in which they are at present. As a member of the Mahomedan community Sumsam Ood Dowlah was greatly respected. The popularity he had gained was proved at his funeral, when thousands of all classes of the community followed his remains to the grave. His death is a heavy bereavement to his aged father Ameer Ood Dowlah Bahadoor, who, next to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, is the oldest member of the Carnatic family.

TEETOTALISM AT MUSSOORIE.

THE following (says the *Mofussilite*) has been forwarded to us through ordinary post:—

Mussoorie Temperance League.

A Meeting will be held at the 'Himalaya Hotel' on Tuesday next the 17th instant at 5 P.M. The attendance of all interested in the movement is respectfully solicited.

Tea will be served at 6-30, after which the meeting will be addressed by delegate Brown, of the 'Edinborough Hall' Teetotal Society, and a collection made for the purpose of assisting reformed drunkards to emigrate to countries where their former history will be unknown.

Entrance from the southern side of the Hotel, up the first flight of steps. I. R. GOISSE,
Delegate, City of London Temperance League.

We hardly know what to think of the above. The object seems good, but the "collection" to "assist reformed drunkards to emigrate to countries where their former history will be unknown" reads curiously We should have thought that it was rather a creditable thing to be a reformed drunkard. Next to being born a strict "Tea totaller" we should say that a reformed drunkard was the most respectable position in the drinking line to aspire to; but we may be wrong, as our experience in such matters is not very extensive. The particular direction about the "entrance up the first flight of stepts" is also "curious." We can only conclude that the place of egress is too well known to render the same instructions necessary.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION ON OCTROI DUTIES.

FROM the important resolution which we reprint elsewhere, it will be seen (writes the *Englishman* of November 21) that the Government of India has at length been compelled to step in between the Municipalities and the public, with respect to the imposition of Octroi Duties. It is only to be regretted that the gross abuse of power which has occurred was not prevented from the first, instead of being permitted to attain such dimensions, that its cessation must entail upon many Municipalities considerable financial difficulties. It needed no very great amount of penetration to foresee, that the power of levying Octroi Duties was one of so tempting a nature as to be likely, unless jealously watched, to be used in a manner detrimental to the general interests of the country. To prevent Octroi degenerating into Transit Duties, necessitates arrangements so troublesome and complex, and to permit the conversion is so profitable to the Municipalities concerned that we are rather surprised that they were tolerated at all by the Supreme Government than that having been allowed, they have been perverted. We were hardly prepared, however, for the *nonchalance* displayed by some Municipalities, among which that of Bombay seems desirous of including itself, in levying the duties on goods of a class, upon which they could not be levied under any circumstances, without being both inequitable and pernicious. The course pursued by Kurrachee, and contemplated by Bombay, surpasses in impudence, or in ignorance, anything we could have thought it all necessary to guard against. These places, and some others, have, in fact, acted as if they had been independent, and not over scrupulous, States, with middle age notions of international economics, than mere townships under an enlightened Government, in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The rules now laid down by the Government of India, defining the classes of goods on which, and the conditions under which, such duties may be levied, are excellent as far as they go; but without an elaborate system of bonded warehouses, very ill-adapted to the state of the country, we doubt whether they can be carried out honestly in practice; and much as we object to direct taxation in India where it is avoidable, we very much doubt whether it would not have been better to abolish Octroi Duties altogether.

POSTAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

THE *Gazette of India* of the 21st inst. publishes the annual report by Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director General of the Post Office in India, on the operations of the Post Office during the year 1867-8. The report is a lengthy one, but its contents are summarised as follows in a resolution of the Government of India dated the 31st October:—

RESOLUTION.—This report is replete with information condensed into a readable compass, and it may be briefly reviewed thus:—

At the close of this paragraph [3] it is said that if the subsidy payments on account of the mail contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company can be better distributed among the several countries concerned, the recent enhancement in the postage rates between India and the United Kingdom can be spared. The Director General's representations on this point have already formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for India.

The experiment of "sea-sorting," that is, sorting the letters on board the steamers, is interesting, and it is hoped that there may be success to report next year.

These paragraphs [paragraphs 9 to 23] relate to increase of remuneration to establishments. This was no doubt necessary and well deserved, and will doubtless conduce to efficiency. The numbers, too, are increasing. At the present moment there are 21,000 employés in the Indian Post Office, all grades included.

The increase in the numbers of the sub-inspectors, and the improvement in the status of the delivery peons are points of special interest. It should be borne in mind by all postal employés that if there be real increase in efficiency, the result will appear in increase of correspondence. And the determination of Government in bettering the position of the Department and those serving in it, must be largely influenced by consideration of such result. Doubtless, if the postal clerks could be thoroughly instructed in their work, there could be much economy of skilled labour, and the same strength of establishments might do more work than it does now.

In this paragraph [24] allusion is properly made to the losses of currency notes in transmission by post The number of notes thus lost is great absolutely: far too great indeed. Still relatively to the vast number transmitted in all, it is not great, amounting to a very slight percentage. But as the tendency on the part of the public is to use the post more and more in this way, the matter must continue to receive attention. If the use of thicker envelopes can be enforced (the possibility of which, however, seems doubtful), that may do some good. But the most effectual plan is that adopted in England, of compulsory registration of all covers containing coin or notes. This point should be considered, and a report submitted thereon.

The success of the local posts within the town of Bombay is very satisfactory. The failure of the same plan within the town of Calcutta is partly though perhaps not fully, accounted for. One reason no doubt is this, that in Bombay every one is anxious to save peon labour which is so expensive. In Calcutta, where as yet peon labour is not so dear, there is less necessity and less anxiety on the point.

The increase of Post Offices, chiefly *rural*, is good: 467 new offices having been opened within the year. That 178 of these should belong to the Bombay Presidency is creditable to Western India. And it is under-

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stood from the Director General that in this respect, as in various others, great credit is due to Mr. Hogg, the Officiating Post Master General of Bombay. It also appears that 134 new letter-boxes were established within the year, of which 80 belong to Bombay. The success of the letter-boxes on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the still greater success on the Baroda line, are noteworthy. All this is indicative of the advance both of trade and of education in Western India. Further, the success of the letter-boxes attached to the mail guards' compartment in the railways of the Madras Presidency, is very observable.

A report as to what is doing in these respects in the railways of the Bengal Presidency, and with what result, should be furnished.

The employment of rural messengers alluded to in this paragraph [54] is very important, and the result in the various parts of India should be watched. If, as supposed by the Director General, it will be the means of encouraging postal correspondence among the masses of the people, it will be of the highest importance.

The increase in postal mileage from 47,929 miles to 49,671 of all kinds is tolerably good, especially when it is seen further on that the aggregate of private correspondence has increased.

The increase in correspondence from 65 to 69 millions of covers of all sorts is also fair. Before 1854, that is before the Indian postal reform the aggregate was under 20 millions. Thus the development of postal correspondence in British India within the last 15 years has really been immense. And yet it is certain that, if only the district posts can be better organized in all the rural localities throughout India, the correspondence of the country is susceptible of indefinite further development. The marked increase, nearly 20 per cent., in book packets is very gratifying.

Under the head of postage stamps, the increase in the half anna and one anna categories seems satisfactory.

These paragraphs [47 to 53] relate to district posts. The complete organization of the rural post throughout India is, indeed, one of the main postal questions of the time. The experience of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces seems clearly to indicate the benefit of the amalgamation of the district with the imperial post in respect to management and control. The plan should be extended perfectly in *all* the provinces of India, and the returns for the district post should be kept on an uniform plan with the imperial post; but the figures should be separate, so that the exact progress of the former may be noted. The placing of the district posts under the imperial postal authorities will not weaken the just control of the local authorities, but will only substitute professional for unprofessional management.

In this paragraph [53] the proportion of undelivered letters in the district post returns, nearly 11 per cent., is one proof out of many of the need of reform in this branch. Even in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, the proportions, 7 and 8 per cent., are too high. The difficulty in delivery of Native letters is, indeed, inherent in the circumstances of the country, and forms one of the chief obstacles to the extension of correspondence by post. It is doubtless felt equally by the imperial post. But that is only a reason why it must be grappled with more and more by the department.

The reduction in the number of mail robberies in the Bombay and Madras circles attributed (paragraph 58) to the exertions of the political authorities in those quarters is creditable.

The extension of the transits and the agencies managed by the department is interesting. There will probably be much further extension during the year owing to measures lately sanctioned. So long as such operations do not interfere with private enterprise, they are a legitimate means of adding to the income of the department, and supply a want really felt by the public in this country.

Paragraph 67 and succeeding paragraphs relate to the finance of the department. The revenue from official postage is more a matter of account than of real finance. The practical point is this, that the receipts from private postage rose from 36 to 37¾ lakhs, or 4½ per cent. This is so far well. But the charges on the whole correspondence including official and private postage, rose from 43¾ to 47½ lakhs, or 8¼ per cent. Hence it is manifest that the increased receipts are in a lesser ratio, as compared with the increased expenditure, and this has been the case for several years past. This cannot be avoided perhaps, but it must never be left out of sight. The expensiveness of carrying letters in India increases faster than the growth of private correspondence. Apparently the increase cannot at all be accounted for by increase of *official* postage, for that seems rather to have been diminished. On the whole, the difference (or deficit as it is called) between the cash receipts and cash expenditure of the Post Office in India is rather on the increase, and so far the financial result is becoming less and less favourable. On the other hand, the increased cost has arisen partly from the general rise in prices, and partly from the need of administrative reform, and it is feared, too, that there will be still further increase.

The items of debit, noted in paragraphs 71 to 73 should in future years be brought to account; although, as pointed out in the report, the contracts entered into by Government with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the various local steam services, are to a large extent based on grounds independent of postal considerations; it seems advisable to treat the subsidies as charges of the Post Office, that department being on the whole the one most interested in the maintenance of such communications, and best able to look after the punctual performance of the services contracted for.

The "surplus" mentioned in paragraph 75, is of course more apparent than real, as the official postage is only a nominal receipt. But the English Post Office makes no distinction between official and private correspondence, the revenue from both being treated as a *bona fide* revenue. At all events, the establishments employed for the conveyance of official and private correspondence in India, are paid for to the extent of nearly 80 per cent. by the revenue derived from private correspondence alone, and even if the Post Office be charged with the items noted in the margin of paragraph 75 of the report, this percentage is only reduced to 64 9-10th of the whole expenses exclusive of the profit made in the non-postal branches. This cannot but be regarded as a satisfactory state of things.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion that Mr. Monteath is exerting himself in a very practical manner for the improvement of the important Department over which he presides, and that he is entitled to the thanks of Government for his services to it.

The most interesting part of Mr. Monteath's report to the public generally is that which refers to the new contract with the P. & O. Co. and enhancement of the rate of postage on overland correspondence, and which suggests a prospect of a return to the old rates. It is as follows:—

"The necessity for an alteration in the postal services between India and Europe had for some time back formed the subject of correspondence between this office and the Government of India, and between the Government of India and the Secretary of State; but it was not till towards the close of the year under report that arrangements were made for commencing a weekly mail service between Bombay and Europe. It is unnecessary here to detail the various points connected with the new contract, which have since formed the subject of correspondence, but it may be stated generally that objections were taken to the share of the cost proposed to be laid upon India, and particularly to those items representing the cost of the services between Bombay and Galle and between Calcutta and Galle, which had been included in the general contract, not because India required them, or was willing to pay for them, but because the Peninsular and Oriental Company represented the necessity of such lines as commercial adjuncts of the main lines. The question of the distribution of the cost of the several lines of communication among the countries interested in their maintenance has an obvious bearing upon the question of the postage rates to be charged on correspondence sent by the various lines, and the fact of a considerable increase having been made in the postage charge on correspondence between India and United Kingdom made it all the more necessary to examine carefully the proposed distribution of the subsidy payment. It seems unlikely that with a proper distribution of the subsidy payment, there will be any necessity for maintaining the present enhanced rates of postage. The new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company contained provision for the supply, without extra charge, of accommodation for sorting the mails on board, and of free passages for the sorters. The introduction of sea-sorting on the Bombay and Suez Line was accordingly proposed and sanctioned by the Government experimentally for one year. This measure did not actually commence till after the year under report, and the results will therefore be more appropriately noticed in my next report."

Sir Richard Mayne has issued an order to the police, instructing them to take possession of all hoops bowled by children in the public streets. Some thousands of boys' and girls' hoops were to be found at the different police stations in the metropolis.

Lieutenant Powell, one sergeant and 40 rank and file, 96th Regiment, and Lieutenant Bowles, one sergeant, and 100 rank and file, 1st battalion 6th Regiment, are held in readiness to embark for the service companies of their corps at Bombay, November 24.—*Home Paper.*

Alpine Climbing.—As we were waiting for dinner, leaning over the balcony and smoking a Vevay cigar for want of a better, there was a moment of curiosity in the crowd outside. The philosophers left their bench, the loungers quickened their pace, the muleteers abandoned their beasts, and everybody converged towards the same point. The groups soon divided to allow the passage of a little procession, headed by a tall young man, slender but powerful of frame, in jacket, waistcoat, and breaches of brown velvet, gaitered to the knees, his broad-brimmed beaver rather low upon his brow, of a manly and decided countenance, and having the look of a perfect gentleman notwithstanding the rusticity of his equipment. He was a member of the Alpine Club, who had just returned from a successful ascent of Mount Cervinus. From the inn at the Rieffol the night before the light of his fire had been seen, like a red spangle on the mountain's flank. Behind him tramped the guides with their long ropes slung across their body, their hatchets to cut steps in the ice, their iron-shod poles, and all the apparatus necessary to carry by assault so rugged and dangerous a mountain. On their tanned and resolute physiognomies was to be read satisfaction at difficulties overcome, and the glow of triumph mingled with the brown tint imparted by the mountain air. The guides entered the hotel and the Englishman remained for some moments on the threshold, leaning carelessly against the door-post in an easy insolent attitude, with a somewhat absent air, looking just as he might have done at the door of his club in Pall-mall. He practised, perhaps quite unintentionally, the precept of dandyism given by Brummel and renewed from Horace, *nil admirari.* While gazing at this handsome young man, doubtless rich, and certainly accustomed to all the comforts and elegancies of existence, who had just so lightly risked his life in an enterprise of useless peril, we were led to reflect on the invincible passion for climbing that possesses some men. No example can eradicate it. This young member of the Alpine Club had certainly seen, as he passed, the tombs of his three fellow-countrymen in the Zermatt Cemetery. But, like the abyss, the peak has its fascination; it summons and draws towards it by the hope of triumph those proud and adventurous spirits to whom the tranquility of modern life denies opportunities of proving their strength. With an air of raillery it continually rears its virgin summit at the horizon, as if in defiance of human impotence.—Théophile Gautier, in the *Moniteur Universel.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

EXAMINATION OF MR. BLAIR.

LONDON, 21st November, Noon.

The sittings of the Bombay Bank Commission were resumed yesterday when Mr. Blair, the former Secretary of the Bank, was examined.

He said that advances on simple promissory notes had been made under the tacit authority of the Directors. All applications by natives for advances were submitted to the native Director alone, with the knowledge of the European Directors.

Messrs. McIlwraith, Cassels and Ryland were then examined, chiefly with regard to the increase of the Bank's capital, which course they all approved.

They declared their ignorance of the practice of granting cash credits on simple notes borrowed (? of the borrower).

The result of the Elections to the present date shows that 313 Liberals and 169 Conservatives have been returned.

The Marquis of Hartington was defeated. The Liberals have gained a seat at Belfast and have carried the Elections for Edinburghshire, Bandon, Carrickfergus, Galway, Londonderry, Newry, East Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. On the other hand, the Conservatives have won the North Lancashire and Wigtonshire elections.

Serious riots occurred at Drogheda, where the military were called out. Conservatives dissatisfied Ecclesiastical opponents (sic).

The Bombay Mail of the 31st ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 21st November Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d. to arrive.
Consols 94.
Oriental Bank shares £43
Chartered " " £20. 10s.
" Merc. " £30
4 per cent. Government Securities... 91½
5 " " " ...105⅜
5½ " " " ...110½
Exchange on India 1s. 11½d.
Total coin in the Banks of England and France......... } £64,875,000
Do. Notes outstanding £74,625,000

LONDON, 23rd November Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera 8½d. to arrive.

The "Delta," from Southampton, takes out £14,000 in specie for Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 25th November.

For the last few days the rather "Nawaby" conduct of the Broach Mamlutdar has been the general talk of the public. The poor suitors who are obliged to dance attendance at his court generally, and the subordinates working under him particularly, are put to the greatest inconvenience possible by his arbitrary conduct in forcing them to attend the court from six in the morning till late in the evening. It is high time the Sub-Collector should look into the matter.

The Survey Bill is causing a regular ferment in this part of Guzerat.

Burglaries and robberies are so rife that one cannot but regret the absence of such officers as Messrs. Hay and Stock.

There is a report here, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, that Mr. Hope, the present Collector of Surat, will be appointed to the new Collectorship of Broach from the 3rd of January 1869.

After all we are to get the much longed-for hospital so nobly endowed by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. The work has already begun. I hope the engineer in charge will make it rival its Surat's sister.

The Broach Philanthropic Association has apparently gone to its long home, or if not quite dead, it is so dormant as to admit of no hopes of its resuscitation. Hundreds of subjects closely affecting the public weal call for notice, but they must be unheeded.

The "Zohaki dor," or the iron rule of the carting agents of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, had, in some degree, dwindled since the rates were doubled by the Managing Agent; but of late we again hear numerous complaints as to the working of that agency. Why does not the Company force upon the carting agents the relinquishment of the agency, and take upon themselves the onerous duties entrusted to these petty agents? I am sure that if the Managing Agent follows the step I recommend, it will be something to the Company's account and the public convenience.

About eighteen years ago a silk manufactory was started here by a Parsee gentleman named Sheriadjee Pestonjee. A man of enterprise and ability, he brought the worms from Kaira—there being a silk factory under Dr. Bean's supervision,—and planted hundreds of mulberry trees in a place called the "Borah Baree." Through skill and industry the enterprise throve. Patterns of the silk produce were sent to Government, and were found equal if not superior to Chinese stuffs. Government had hitherto held out the hope of paying Rs. 100 per mensem to support the enterprise, but time went on, and Mr. Sheriadjee found himself at last compelled to resign the trade under a burden of Rs. 2,000 of debt. The Revenue Commissioner, however, has ordered an investigation into the affair, and is likely to grant the long promised support, in which case Mr. Sheriadjee is willing to return to his industry.

A few months ago a meeting of the leading Parsees of Broach was held with regard to female education. The "Cama Zartosti Girl School" was opened about three years ago by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, who promised a sum of Rs. 10,000. Had the trustees demanded this at the time it would have been well and good, but the glorious days of Bombay came to an end, and the crisis came, razing many an old and respectable firm to the ground, and the other side of the picture, which is now presented to us, is by no means pleasing or promising. The meeting was held in Mr. Naylor's bungalow (the then Judge of Broach), and it was moved by him and carried unanimously that the twelve leading members of the Parsee Punchayet of Broach should each subscribe Rs. 25 per annum for the support of the institution. From what we have lately heard we cannot but say that the members grudge—to their shame—to pay the amount they subscribed for. The school is at present in a very poor state, and its existence is at stake unless some timely aid comes.

The Broach Gymkhana has at last become an institution. It was formally opened by Mr. Hogg, the Sub-Collector, in the presence of all the Broach Europeans, including a few strangers. Amongst the latter was the Reverend Mr. Hughes, who, by the way, was feted by Mr. Greaves the evening previously. The president made a very suitable opening speech, and then the cricketers commenced work, followed by croquet, quoits, &c. The affair terminated with a dance on the cricket ground to the music of the Broach brass band. The airs were peculiar to the musicians, and though, perhaps, not very easy, the dancers managed to keep some sort of time to them, and if one may judge from the spirit with which they all entered into it, it was evident they enjoyed themselves very much. The affair did not come to a close before it was quite dark, and it is to be hoped that Broach may see many more such sociable, sensible, and happy meetings.

CALCUTTA.—18th November 1868.

The market for Government Papers continues flat 4 per cents., in sums of Rs. 20,000 and under sold at Rs. 5-10 discount and small pieces of Rs. 2,500 to 1,000 at Rs 5-8 and 5-6 discount. In 5 per cents. of 1856-57 only purchases of small amounts were reported at Rs. 9-0 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were bought, for investors, orders at Rs. 6-6, and small piece at Rs. 6-8 premium.

National Bank shares changed at Rs. 135.

A sale of Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 137.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 62 and 63.

A transaction in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 265

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 26th, 11-45 a.m.—Communication good between Bushire and Fao. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 24th Nov., via Russia 24th Nov.

Mercara, 26th, 12-53 p.m.—Interruption Cannanore.

Deesa, 25th, 2 p.m.—Imperfect Erinpoora both lines since 1 o'clock.

Julgaum, 25th, 11-7 p.m.—Communication Nagpore.

BOMBAY.

The Governor in Council has sanctioned the establishment of a steam ferry between Tanna and Bassein in the Tanna collectorate, under the provisions of Section I. of Act XXXV. of 1850.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature have issued a sunud to Balkrishna Madhew Nadgonda Mungulvedekur, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Konkan district.

The gentlemen of the special jury at the Criminal Sessions were yesterday afternoon discharged from further attendance, but those of the common jury are required to be at the Court this morning.

Mr. Vijeyashunker Gowreeshunker, son of the Prime Minister of the Rajah of Bhownuggur, arrived here on Tuesday last per steamer "Manchester," with a view to proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares.

At the close of last week the value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint was Rs. 18,12,520, in addition to which there was silver to the value of Rs. 35,875 not assayed. Of the total, 18 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

A short time ago a man named Sealy, who was head clerk to the Political Agent of Kattywar, was summarily dismissed for having borrowed money from the vakeel of a native chief, and for having attempted to tamper with documents. He forwarded a petition to Government, in which he stated the circumstances of his dismissal from the service; but the authorities, we understand, returned his petition as undeserving of notice.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Hamalwady, Colaba, concerning the death of Dewjee Hurjee and Tabee, woman. It appears that deceased were husband and wife and had both been ill with fever for about three weeks. For the last ten days the man was insensible, and yesterday he died. His wife, who was delirious, died shortly afterwards. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from debility owing to fever.

Yesterday a native dignitary,—unannounced, but said to be the Rajah of Nagpore,—paid a visit to the High Court here. The Criminal Sessions were being proceeded with when His Highness and suite were introduced, and the presiding Judge, the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, courteously received the party. Seats were provided for them on the Judge's right, and an interpreter was instructed by His Lordship to explain the business. After a short stay, evidently full of interest, the Rajah thanked His Lordship and then took his leave. The affair created quite an agitation amongst the natives in Court.

The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 22nd Nov. as compared with the amount in circulation on the 15th inst.:—

		22nd Nov.	15th Nov.
Rs. 10	Note	Rs. 25,74,410	Rs. 26,00,750
Rs. 20	"	Rs. 16,07,680	Rs. 16,31,040
Rs. 50	"	Rs. 20,82,050	Rs. 20,93,450
Rs. 100	"	Rs. 62,48,000	Rs. 67,94,700
Rs. 500	"	Rs. 24,16,000	Rs. 24,39,500
Rs. 1,000	"	Rs. 2,68,74,000	Rs. 2,68,48,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,18,02,140	Rs. 4,24,07,440

The total number of deaths registered during last week was 295, being an increase of 14 as compared with the preceding week, 28 more than the total of the week ending 26th November last year, and 14 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 84 births were reported. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown causes	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of Still-born
A.	Colaba	19,161	...	..	..	4	...	...	...	5	..
	Fort, Southern	2,455	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Fort, Northern	39,258	2	..	..	2	8	..	..	12	11
	Esplanade	7,859	..	..	..	...	3	..	..	3	...
B.	Market	75,402	..	..	..	9	13	..	..	22	8
	Mandwee	41,152	..	..	...	4	8	..	..	12	8
	Chukla	41,442	..	..	..	5	16	..	..	21	6
	Oomburkharee	63,020	..	1	..	13	20	..	..	34	5
	Dongree	60,?59	1	...	...	8	7	...	..	16	5
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	2	..	...	2	9	..	..	13	4
	Phunuswaree	22,529	7	..	1	2	5	..	...	15	2
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	1	..	3	14	..	..	19	2
	Kharatulao	25,454	..	..	..	7	9	...	..	16	10
	Koombarwara	23,085	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	9	4
	Khetwaree	29,177	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	9	...
	Girgaon	21,5?5	..	..	..	1	7	...	..	8	...
D.	Chaoputee	6,184	..	..	..	..	3	...	..	3	3
	Walkeshwur	10,094	..	..	..	1	6	...	..	7	..
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
E.	Mazagon	21,7?4	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	8	1
	Tarwaree	9,462	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	...	..	22	18	..	..	42	6
	Parel	7,002	..	...	..	3	1	..	..	4	..
	Seoree	5,042	..	..	..	1	...	..	..	1	1
F.	Seo	12,078	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Mahim	19,459	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Wurlee	10,211	..	...	..	4	..	..	..	4	2
W.	Harbour	30,582	..	...	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Non-Resident and Unknown	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	7	..
	Bombay	816,562	17	2	2	101	173	..	..	295	84
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		20	2	1	173	105	7	1	309	..

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Boodhist—Jain, &c	13		282
Brahmun	9	Jew	1
Lingaet	1	Native-Christian	5
Bhatia	2	Indo-European	1
Hindoo of other Caste	164	European	3
Hindoo Out-caste	11	Negro-African	..
Mussulman	69	Chinese	..
Parsee	13	Other & Unknown Races..	..
	282	All Races..	295

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 26th November 1867............ 267

IS A NOTARY PUBLIC EXEMPTED FROM THE JURY?

The question as to the liability of a notary public to serve on a jury was raised in the Criminal Sessions yesterday before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould. On the empanelling of a special jury,

Mr. Thomas Lidbetter rose in the jury-box and said he wished to put a question to the Judge. He was a notary public of Bombay, and he had to ask if he had not the privilege of being exempt from serving on the jury—not on the ground that he was a notary public, but as being an officer of the Court to some extent.

The Clerk of the Crown (Mr. Marriott) said the rule was that the list should stand good unless objected to, and Mr. Lidbetter had never made any objection.

Mr. Lidbetter replied to the Judge that he was not also an attorney.

The Judge—Well, I don't think I can sustain the objection. It should have been sent into the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Pigot (counsel for the prosecution) said he was not aware of the privilege, but it was possible that if the question were raised it might affect the proceedings.

Mr. Dunbar (counsel for the defence) also said that he had not seen any authority on the point.

The Judge said he had never heard the objection before and did not think it tenable. But if there was any other special juror he might be put in the box, as the question might lead to some argument. He did not meantime pronounce any decision on the objection, as it might require a deal of hunting for authorities to arrive at a decision one way or the other.

Another juror was accordingly called in place of Mr. Lidbetter.

THE HOUSE AND WATER RATES

The *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday contains the following notifications, dated 19th November:—

"Under the provisions of Section I. of Act IV. of 1867, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, consequent on a resolution passed by the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay at a special general meeting, held in the Town Hall, on the 9th instant, to fix at 6 per cent. the annual rate to be levied on houses, buildings, and lands in the City of Bombay for the year 1869."

"Under the provisions of Section LXXXV. of Bombay Act II. of 1865, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to accord his sanction to the following resolution passed by the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, at a special general meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 11th instant:—

"That the water rate for the year 1869 be fixed as follows—

"For 1st hundred, Rs. 5 per cent.
" 2nd hundred, Rs. 2½ per cent.
" 3rd and succeeding hundreds, Rs. 1½ per cent.
"One rupee for 1,000 gallons for 'water supplied through meter.'"

Captain Roberts, of the 4th Foot, was the only officer who was seriously wounded in Abyssinia. For the gallantry with which he led the two companies under his command, on the occasion of the first meeting with Theodore's troops, he is to be appointed to the Paymastership of the 51st Foot, after having been permitted to realise the price of his present commission.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1868.

SIXTH DAY: THURSDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.
(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.)

The Court resumed this morning at ten o'clock, when the following case was called before a special jury. This jury had been especially asked to try the case, and from the position of the parties interested there was during the day quite a large attendance of Parsees and Bhattias. It was expected that the case could not be finished in one day, and previous to the adjournment for tiffin His Lordship stated that counsel had said the hearing would be lengthy. He had therefore looked into it and found that he had power to allow the jury to go home for the night, and would if necessary exercise that authority.

ALLEGED FORGERY—A SINGULAR CASE.

Purshotum Meghjee was placed at the bar on a charge of forgery. There were a variety of counts against the prisoner, but the effect of these was, that he had forged a document, or used as genuine a forged document in Guzerathi, of which the following was a translation:—

To Thacker Pursotum Megjee: written by Parsee Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee.

To wit: You have given me one note for Rs. 5,000, namely, five thousand. As to the amount of that note it is agreed as follows:—There is a litigation with your brother Ranchod. In regard to that litigation I producing evidence on my* behalf and acting as manager, should you obtain a half share then you are to pay amount of the note, and should you not gain the cause your note is to be returned. And you are not to settle this cause privately, and this cause is to be conducted at the office of the attorney Pestonjee Dinshaw. The English date the 21st of April in the year 1868.

Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee.

[* It was so in the text, but the translation remarked that "my" should evidently be "your."]

Messrs. Pigot, Mayhew, and McCulloch appeared for the prosecution, whilst Messrs. Dunbar and Ferguson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Pigot opened the case for the prosecution, and first explained the charge, remarking that there could be no doubt that the document had been written, for there it was, produced in Court. The circumstances were that the prosecutor was an articled clerk to one of the most respectable solicitors in Bombay, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw. He had been articled in 1866, but before that was engaged in trade, and had made some money which he was entitled to make the best of after being articled. The prosecutor had been acquainted with prisoner's family, and had acted as clerk at Rs. 100 a month to his brother Runchord Meghjee before entering Mr. Pestonjee's service: and in July 1867 went to England for several reasons, taking the advantage of the amusement at the Paris Exhibition. He transacted some business for Runchord and then returned to Bombay in January 1868. In the middle of that month the prisoner, who knew the relationship between prosecutor and Runchord, came to the former, told him that Runchord had turned him out of his house, and complained bitterly of this conduct as a hardship and an injustice, and then asked a loan of Rs. 2,000 which prosecutor refused that day. Sometime before that an action had been brought by prisoner against his brother, in connection with his rights as a member of the same Hindoo family and as a partner of a firm the assets of which were worth about 3 lakhs. This suit was proceeded with until January or February of 1868, but it was then agreed among the parties that it should be referred to arbitration, and an award was made, giving to prisoner the sum of Rs. 17,500 and the title-deeds of some property valued at Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 35,000. It was stated that these were so handed over, but the prisoner had give instructions for a suit, raising a question as to the appointment of these arbitrators and denying receipt of the property as under their award; and so he (the learned counsel) did not wish to say a word that would prejudice the rights of the prisoner in that suit. Several months after the prosecutor's return the prisoner came to him and rather surprised him by asking a loan of Rs. 5,000. He stated that he had got the Rs. 17,500, but explained that it was then all invested in cotton transactions;—and perhaps the gentlemen of the jury would recollect that the period from February to April last was rather a tempting one for merchants to enter into cotton speculations. The prisoner promised to return the loan in a week; the prosecutor hesitated and said he would have it next day, and on the morning of the 21st April prisoner came to his house and received the sum of Rs. 5,000. The prosecutor thought all was right, but he asked for an acknowledgment of the loan, and so the prisoner took up a piece of paper from the table, asked a receipt stamp which was given him by the prosecutor, and then and there wrote an acknowledgment in these terms:—

To Parsee Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee: written by Thacker Pursotum Meghjee. To wit: The cause of this being written is as follows—to wit I have received or borrowed from you Rs. 5,000, namely, five thousand in full, not bearing interest. Whenever you may demand payment of that sum I am duly to pay it. Bombay, the English date the 21st of April in the year 1868.

Written by Purshotum Megjee.

After this the prosecutor applied several times for his money, and at last in June the prisoner came with a bundle of title-deeds that had been handed over to him in February, said these should satisfy the prosecutor, and asked further time. The prosecutor was satisfied with this security, and the title-deeds were left with him, and Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, who happened to be present at the time, would prove it. Prisoner then asked prosecutor to introduce him to Mr. Pestonjee as he wished to institute the suit against his brother, to which he (Mr. Pigot) had referred, but prosecutor thought that strange, remonstrated against it, and told him he could not wish him success in it. He introduced prisoner, however, but all business with prisoner and Mr. Pestonjee was entrusted to another clerk in the office. The next point was that prosecutor insisted on re-payment of his Rs. 5,000, and in August he very properly got, not Mr. Pestonjee, but Messrs. Dallas and Co. to send a formal letter demanding his money. The answer to that demand was the one usual in Bombay—the prisoner came and said it was not convenient to pay and asked more time. Some altercation ensued, in which the prisoner said, "Well, you wont give me time, see if you will have it out of me. I will go to any expense rather than let you get it now." The next step was that prisoner went to Mr. Pestonjee and took a copy of a writing dated 21st April (which we give in stating the charge.) Mr. Pestonjee then saw the character of his clerk was at stake, and so requested to see the original, and that was accordingly produced by the prisoner, and would be shown in court. The prosecutor was shown this and he denied that it was in his handwriting or that he had signed it, and so Mr. Pestonjee sent the documents to the most experienced expert in Bombay—Mr. Flynn, chief translator—and the result of Mr. Pestonjee's inquiries was that he was convinced that the document was forged—though the minds of the jury were not to be influenced by Mr. Pestonjee's impressions. The prosecutor was naturally indignant when first shown the document and he would have gone at once to the police; but he waited Mr. Pestonjee's inquiries, and that accounted for the fact that proceedings were not commenced till 9th October. It might be hinted on the other side that the only question was as to the payment of the Rs. 5,000, but then the libel on the prosecutor was so great that he could not consent to a mere civil suit. As to the actual forgery of the document by prisoner himself, perhaps he had not had instances of the prosecutor's signature beside him, and it would be shown that he at that time got a loan of a letter from a gentleman which bore the prosecutor's signature. But by the Penal Code they did not require to have actual proof that the signature was made by prisoner's own hand, and it would be sufficient for them to determine the narrow question whether the prisoner had got this Rs. 5,000 by means of this document.

His Lordship said that if this were all the question, it was unfair to bring up this by a criminal prosecution, because by doing so the prisoner was put in the dock and his mouth was closed. This was one of the misfortunes of the Penal Code—that it lent itself to such procedure.

Mr. Pigot concluded by submitting that the position of the prosecutor had required that he should take criminal proceedings, and that in this case it could not be said there had been any vindictiveness between the prosecutor and prisoner.

Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee, the prosecutor, was then examined in support of Mr. Pigot's statement. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Dunbar. He said that when he left for England he had several thousand rupees which he left with his mother and which he got on his return to Bombay. He did not know that prisoner had much of a position, at least before he got the Rs. 17,500. He was not aware that he could go to Jules Siegfried and Co. or other cotton merchants and draw to the amount of Rs. 10,000. He was certain that the document dated 21st April had not been written or signed by him—prosecutor. During all the two years he had been with Mr. Pestonjee he had been studying four volumes of Stephen's Commentaries. (A laugh.) He did not tell prisoner that he could set aside the award owing to misdemeanour of arbitrators; nor was he aware in commencing this case that a prisoner in a criminal trial could not give evidence on his own behalf (laughter).

His Lordship here remarked that if he were to believe this it would be a reflection on Mr. Pestonjee, for allowing prosecutor to remain in so gross ignorance for two years. He could not believe this statement.

Prosecutor on further cross-examination said that he did not pay all the amount of the deposit to Mr. Pestonjee on being articled because he did not know what might happen, and he thought it best to pay as little as possible. (A laugh.) When he introduced the prisoner to his master and recommended him as likely to pay all that was required he was, true enough, dunning prisoner for payment of his own bill, but he was then *sure* he would get that, and never thought he was acting improperly in introducing prisoner. When this information was laid in the police court, another was laid against him for perjury, but he was not ten days in getting sureties. On the contrary only one was objected to, and they were all accepted on the following day.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw was then examined as to his proceedings in the case. He got the original copy of the document on the 23rd September and got instructions on the 24th. He told the prosecutor he could get judgment on the bill in seven days, but prosecutor told him to take criminal proceedings, that a civil suit would be an afterthought and that he would first lay an information. His reason for not taking steps was that the prosecutor was excited. The prosecutor read in his office and he would have got the benefit of his knowledge if he had asked it. It was not the practice of solicitors in Bombay to act as teachers. Prosecutor had paid him a bill equal to Rs. 2,000 and was to pay Rs. 3,000 at the end of his time. He did not know a rule of the Law Society that they must pay Rs. 5,000 at once; he was not a member of that Society. He did not know how prosecutor got his livelihood. He did not know the prisoner's position but knew that his brother held a good position. He had got Rs. 500 from prisoner, and when he got advances that way did not inquire as to his clients. He never told prisoner that he was instructed to take criminal proceedings against him.

His Lordship asked whether—not to put too fine a point on it—witness had not told prisoner that prosecutor denied the signature.

Witness replied that he had done so and he wished now to explain. He might be wrong but when prisoner brought the document to him and said it was granted by his clerk, he did not think that that visit was as client but only in reference to his clerk.

His Lordship remarked that had witness consulted the sacred connection between solicitor and client he would have given up one of the two parties.

Witness—I did so. I said he had better go and see another solicitor because it would not look well me for me to take his case, but he replied that if he went to another solicitor there would be an impression that the proceedings were disapproved of by me.

The Judge—It was a singular state of things.

Witness—And all I did was simply to lay the information, and since then I have only instructed counsel and taken no part myself in the proceedings at the police office.

The Judge—I trust, Mr. Pestonjee, you will not misunderstand me as reproving you for your conduct.

Witness—No, no, my Lord.

Mr. Mayhew—Why was it that you did not tell the prisoner you were instructed to proceed against him? Was it because you were making inquiries——

Mr. Dunbar—No, no: this course of examination will not do.

The Judge—Mr. Pestonjee has given a reason that I have no doubt was the real one. It arose from a confused notion of the sacred relation between attorney and client. He ought to have got rid of the prisoner in this case and had nothing more to do with him. He ought to have cleared him out of his office; but he has already told us that the young man gave reason for not doing so, and he consented to keep him. I think he had better not have done so. I think this speaks for itself. You were carrying on a prosecution at the instance of your articled clerk, and at the same time receiving advances from the prisoner, and he is still your client; you have not told him, down to the last, that you were taking criminal proceedings against him?

Witness—He has not called since. (A laugh.)

The Judge—I should think not. (Laughter.)

Witness—And I cannot present a plaint unless he does.

The Judge (to counsel)—Well, I think you had better not press Mr. Pestonjee further. He was in an unusual position, no doubt.

Mr. Mayhew next asked witness whether it was usual in attornies' offices to leave business with the clerks?

His Lordship interposed by remarking that such might be unusual in offices, but people outside might not be aware of arrangements such as that, and clients might suppose that the articled clerk in charge of an office was a great man—the paramount man in the office. Then as to another question suggested by counsel regarding the training of articled clerks, His Lordship said—Well I think we have had enough about that. I daresay all of us, who have been in attornies' chambers, as most of us have, know that they are not particular in the way of instruction. A young man if he chooses may pick up a great deal, but if he chooses to remain idle he may learn nothing at all. I don't blame Mr. Pestonjee, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. Mayhew—Well, after that expression by your Lordship, Mr. Pestonjee must be satisfied, but prior to that, there seemed to be some reflection on Mr. Pestonjee.

The Judge—I don't pretend to know the interiors of solicitors' offices in Bombay. I don't pretend to know anything about them; but unless they are much more conscientious here than the solicitors or counsel in London, certainly they could not give a great amount of laborious instruction to young gentlemen.

Mr. Mayhew—It is an understood thing that counsel are not paid to give instruction but simply to allow the young gentlemen to enter the door. That is all.

The Judge—I don't think we need enter into that, I believe there are examinations that have to be passed before a clerk can become a solicitor, and these are somewhat difficult.

Mr. Mayhew—And then the three remaining years are sufficient to learn for these.

His Lordship closed these remarks by saying he thought this question out of the case, but if counsel desired an expression of opinion on his part he was ready to say that he did not think Mr. Pestonjee blameable for not daily lecturing this articled clerk on Law, English or Hindoo.

After the examination of one or two unimportant witnesses, His Lordship stated that he could not admit evidence of experts as to the handwriting on the document in question being the same as that on a letter said to have been written by the prosecutor, nor would he allow the case for the prosecution to be now adjourned till next day, as then a pack of witnesses could be got to swear to any point. The case for the prosecution was then (at nearly five o'clock) declared closed, and counsel for the prisoner was about to open the defence, when

The foreman of the jury stated that the jury had no desire to hear the learned counsel for the defence, because they were prepared to give a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge—I entirely agree, gentlemen; you are quite right in stopping the case.

The prisoner was then discharged, and the Court adjourned till next day.

[We regret that a slip occurred in our report of the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould's complimentary remark regarding Mr. Nana Morojee in Wednesday's Sessions. His Lordship's words were that "he *would* be extremely glad to see the appointment *made* permanent, for Mr. Nana Morojee was a very able magistrate."]

FORT POLICE COURT.—26th Nov.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Assault.—Moobaruck Abdool was fined five rupees for assaulting Shaik Ahmed Mahomed.

An Old Offender.—Baloo Meeya Bapoo Saheb, an old offender, was charged with being found at 2 a.m., in a building used as a human dwelling, and failing to account satisfactorily for his presence there. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month.

Refusal of Duty.—James Chegan, seaman of the British ship "Sir John Lawrence," was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two weeks with hard labour.

Thefts.—Dhackoo Bhowanee was charged with stealing a copper chatty belonging to Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, and on conviction was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Sunwar Churga was sentenced to receive six stripes for stealing plantains, belonging to Hurree Somwar.—Rama Canoo was charged with stealing a quantity, the property of Government. The accused admitted the offence and was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—26th Nov.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Charge of Theft.—Goolam Hoossein Noor Mahomed was charged with stealing, on the 17th September last, four pieces of wearing apparel, four gold bangles, and two silver anklets, of the aggregate value of Rs. 48, the property of Shaik Lall Jullis. The complainant is a syrang, and knew the prisoner. He stated in detail how the prisoner induced him to trust him in regard to sundry matters of religious observances, and then said that he was invited to dine at his (the prisoner's) house about two months and half ago. The prisoner was called away that night by another person, and the complainant stayed at his (the prisoner's) house for the night with his wife and children. The day before yesterday, when looking for a shawl he wanted, he found he was robbed of all his property. After much consideration complainant found reason to suspect prisoner and a boy who stayed in his house on the night he was invited to dine by the prisoner. Yesterday the prisoner was arrested, and he at first denied all knowledge of the property, but subsequently he pointed out several parties with whom he had pledged some of the property. A number of witnesses were examined and His Worship taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration discharged the prisoners.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BACK BAY PROMENADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would you allow me, through the medium of your columns, to draw the attention of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee to a grievance which that body might remove by a very small outlay. Since the promenade on the Esplanade was made about 18 months ago it has been a favourite resort for an evening walk, not only of the inhabitants of the Fort, but also of people who live at Colaba and other districts of the city. Up to the monsoon of this year the promenade remained in very decent order; but for some months past the hard gravel coating of the path has been broken and large holes worn in the soft sand underneath. I have also noticed some holes in the path near the south end, which certainly endanger the ankles of those who do not particularly look out for them. These pitfalls are, to say the least, exceedingly inconvenient to those who, like myself, take a walk before dinner, and the path could be levelled and rendered comfortable for walking by an expenditure of a few rupees.

While I am speaking of the promenade I might perhaps throw out a suggestion to the contractors who are so energetically carrying on the reclamations for the railway. I was glad to learn from the article which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" about two months ago on the reclamation in Back Bay, that it is intended to construct a wide promenade and carriage drive *outside* the line of railway. Now, since the reclamation has been so far completed and the existing promenade considerably spoiled thereby, might not the contractors do their best to construct as soon as possible a temporary promenade along the breakwater? Should this be done pedestrians on the promenade would not be so often heard exclaiming, "confound that railway, it is spoiling the Esplanade."—

Yours, &c. Y. S.

Bombay, 26th November.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26th November.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	235 to 237
Akote New	235 to 237
Broach	225 to 230
Dhollera	240 to 245
Bhownuggur	240 to 245
Veeravul	215 to 225
Vingorla	222 to 225
Dharwar Sawginned	242 to 245
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	230 to 232

Ready sales 175 Candies. Market rising.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(*Saturday Review, Oct. 24.*)

It was generally admitted that the handicap for the Cesarewitch was constructed with unusual ability, and that the weights were distributed with such impartiality that a more than average number of horses had, on their merits, a fair chance. Whether the satisfaction would have been the same if Friponnier had not been withdrawn is, at any rate, doubtful; while the success of Cecil will probably warn handicappers against admitting into the Cesarewitch at a feather weight any winner of a good Nursery, however judiciously his form may be subsequently lowered. But in the handicap for the Cambridgeshire there was, beyond all question, one blot, which could not fail to be detected by the most inexperienced observer. Green Sleeve was let in at 7 st. a weight which, if she had stood up, she could not have failed to carry with success. Admitting the deterioration in her form, consequent on the severe illness from which she suffered in the spring, it was yet impossible to believe that she could have gone back so utterly as to be 28 lbs. worse than Blue Gown, that being the difference between their weights in the Cambridgeshire. We must remember that in the last twenty-three years this race has been won eighteen times by a three-year-old; that such moderate mares as Gardevisure and Actæa won as three-year-olds with 6 st. 2 lbs. and 6 st. 11 lbs. respectively; and that Tomato, a mare of infinitely inferior class to Green Sleeve, was only beaten by a head as a three-year-old when carrying 7 st. 5 lbs. But the handicapper's luck has again stood him in good stead, for Green Sleeve broke down in the moment of victory, just when she had completed her trial with Blue Gown and The Palmer, and had accomplished, it was believed, all that was required of her. Thus the most formidable of the one hundred and fourteen acceptors was summarily removed from the contest. Wolsey was another who, to all appearances, was most favourably treated, for, having made a dead heat with Lozenge for the Cambridgeshire last year with 6 st. 8 lbs., he was admitted this year at 6 st. 12 lbs., or only 4 lbs. more. But it is doubtful if he ever got over those two severe struggles with Lozenge—the deciding heat being fought out from first to last with the most desperate determination; nor was it likely that Sir Joseph Hawley would have parted with him for twenty-five pounds if he had not really believed that his racing career was practically ended. Cecil won the Cesarewitch so easily that it is impossible to say how much he had in hand at any one part of the race. His friends believed that he could have won with a stone more on his back, and they regarded the 7 lbs. penalty which he would have to carry in the Cambridgeshire as of no moment whatever. In short, they considered the short race as great a certainty for him as the long one. But somehow or another it has happened that no horse has ever yet carried off the double event, and Cecil was not destined to be an exception to the rule. On the other hand, the runners-up in the Cesarewitch have usually proved themselves formidable in the Cambridgeshire; and thus, according to precedents, Warrington and Restitution should have finished in the short race in the forefront of the battle. Though Blue Gown obviously was well in front for a mile and a half in the Cesarewitch, and had only 3 lbs. more to carry in the Cambridgeshire, his chance was scarcely thought of, all precedents again being against any three-year-old, however good, getting even a place with such a weight as 9 st.—the solitary exception hitherto having been Saunterer, who was third with 8 st. 12 lbs.

There were twenty-four starters on Tuesday afternoon, the number being considerably less than usual. The top weights were represented by Blue Gown (9 st.), See-Saw (8 st. 2 lbs.), Taraban (8 st. 6 lbs.), and Restitution (7 st. 12 lbs.). The more noticeable among the middle weights were Lady Coventry (7 st. 9 lbs.), Kidderminster (7 st. 8 lbs.), Nelusko (7 st. 2 lbs.), and Wolsey (6 st 12 lbs.); while among the light weights were Snowdrop (6 st. 5 lbs.), Cecil (6 st. 5 lbs.), Warrington (6 st. 10 lbs.), Kettleholder (5 st. 13 lbs.), and Lady Raglan (5 st. 12 lbs.). The remainder of the field were Mercury, Actæa, Python, Professor Anderson, Monarch of the Glen, Kingsland, Noyau, Porter's Knot, Kaupai, the colt by Tom Bowline out of Makeshift, and the colt by King Tom out of Princess. The race was most injudiciously fixed for the last of the day and it was four o'clock on a cold and dull afternoon in the third week of October before the horses reached the post. Had there been forty runners as in Catch-'em-Alives year, the start would have probably been delayed for an hour or more. Had the race resulted in a dead-heat, as last year, the deciding heat must have been put off till the following day. The Cambridgeshire should never be set for later than three o'clock; and one consequence of putting it off this year till the end of the day was that, though the field was comparatively small, a very indifferent start was effected. Half an hour had been wasted in ineffectual efforts to get them away, and it was becoming so dusky that it was useless to attempt to distinguish colours in the distance. The starter probably thought that it would not do to wait till the light had gone altogether, so taking advantage of an opportunity when the majority were ready, he let them go at about half-past four; but seven or eight who were not prepared to jump off had no chance from the outset. Directly they came in sight the cherry jacket of Blue Gown could be distinguished in front. As they came on nearer, and at a tremendous pace, he still maintained his position; and a quarter of a mile from home he was going so strong and well, and so many of his opponents were already in difficulties, that a shout of genuine enthusiasm—a sound but little heard on a racecourse—was raised at the splendid running of the great horse. At the distance he appeared to have beaten everything, when a dark-blue jacket was observed stealing along on the topside, where the going is easier than in the middle. This was See-Saw, who came out full of running and challenged Blue Gown halfway up the cords. The Derby winner answered every call made on him, and struggled with unflinching gameness; but the tremendous weight beat him at the last, and he was compelled to suffer defeat from See-Saw, who won by a length and a half. Three lengths from Blue Gown came Mercury, a head in front of the Makeshift colt; and then there was another wide interval between him and the next body of horses, who were headed by Lady Coventry, and included Actæa, Restitution, Warrington, Cecil, and Snowdrop. Cecil was never formidable, and Lady Raglan ran as disgracefully as in the Cesarewitch. Restitution finished where Baron Rothschild's horses usually do finish when favourities; Warrington did not run so well as in the longer race; and Lady Coventry did neither more nor less than might have been expected, although she had won a favourable trial, and enjoyed the entire confidence of her experienced trainer. It is not often that the second horse in a race attracts more attention than the winner; but on this occasion See-Saw was comparatively neglected for Blue Gown. His extraordinary performance is the crowning triumph of his splendid career. Gladiateur with 9st. 11lbs. could never get near the front at any part of the race; but Blue Gown, a much smaller horse, with 9st. on his back, not only led the field at a tremendous pace, but had every horse but one dead-beaten a hundred yards from home. Other horses have had special gifts and special likings—some for long courses, some for short; some for ascents and descents, and some for the flat. But Blue Gown is as good over half a mile as over two miles. His speed is enormous in short races, and he can stay over a cupcourse without the least trouble. A dead level, or a succession of hills and valleys, are all the same to him; and there was never before, in all probability, a horse who combined in himself so many separate excellences, every one of which might make a racer's reputation. We must not however forget, in our admiration for the second, the greatness of the winner's performance. See-Saw is the first three-year-old who has ever won the Cambridgeshire with such a weight as 8st. 2lbs., and his victory is another triumph to Buccaneer. It also shows us what great things a horse can do over his own course. A mile and a quarter is exactly See-Saw's distance. He ran very prominently in the Derby so far, and in the Leger likewise: but in both those races he was disposed of by the additional length. The October Handicap he won in the most common canter, and then the course was just a mile and a quarter. But in the Cesarewitch he was beaten a long way, and would not have been near Blue Gown at the finish if the latter had been ridden out. It is thus clear that he is not a stayer, but over his own course he has proved himself a first-class horse. Nor was Mercury's performance to be despised, for he carried, 7st. 9lbs. into the third place, and displayed great speed, racing head and head with Blue Gown some way up the hill. Not only were the first three all three-year-olds, but they were all very heavily weighted; yet not one of the light-weights except the Makeshift colt could get anywhere near them. So much can good horses do with bad ones. There is one reflection about the race that naturally suggests itself. How far would Green Sleeve have won if she had come sound and well to the post with 7 st. on her? That she would have won may be regarded as a moral certainty, and most probably by any number of lengths.

Though there were only seven runners for the Criterion Stakes, yet it happened that the race was one of the most exciting of the season. Wild Oats and Pero Gomez each carried 4lbs. extra; so also did Heather Bell. Ryshworth's penalty was 7lbs., and King Cophetua and Monkshood were unpenalized. Wild Oat's miserable performance in the Middle Park Plate had been to some extent atoned for by his easy victory over Morna in the Prendergast Stakes; but though on that occasion he won as he pleased, his style of going was not such as to inspire much confidence. Yet his trial had been so high, and a repetition of it had been so confirmatory of first-formed impressions, that his trainer believed him to be quite equal to the task of beating the Middle Park Plate winner up the Criterion hill. What five out of the seven did in the race may be conveniently stated in a short sentence. They were beaten off. The pace was very fast, and the quality of the runners being for the most part above the average, every weak point was sure to be detected. Ryshworth could never live the pace; Heather Bell, good filly as she has shown herself, was beaten two hundreds yards from home; and King Cophetua and Monkshood were scarcely visible to the naked eye in the remote distance. Ethus ran gamely, and did not disgrace his sire, Blair Athol; but some lengths in front the leading pair, Pero Gomez and Wild Oats, ran locked together, first one then the other obtaining a slight advantage. Both were in difficulties, both struggled hard, and the rider of each made every effort of which he was capable. The superior stride of Wild Oats at this point was much in his favour, but Pero Gomez ran so straight, and with such unflinching gameness, that his gigantic opponent could never leave him. In fact Wild Oats hung rather towards the finish, which alone enabled Pero Gomez to get up to his hand so that the judge was enable to separate them. Afterwards Pero Gomez walked over, and the stakes were divided. Of the merits of the performance there will be various opinions. But this much may be gleaned with some certainty. A filly of approved public pretensions, like Heather Bell was fairly beaten off. Wild Oats satisfactorily demonstrated his ability to race—his contest with Morna proving very little, in our opinion—but his willingness to finish and to fight to the last was not so clearly shown. Pero Gomez showed the same qualities of gameness and pluck that have ever distinguished Blue Gown. Both horses were ridden admirably. Pero Gomez was brought up inch by inch against an animal of far superior stride; and Wild Oats, who requires, if ever horse did, the hand of an artist, was kept to his work with the greatest judgment and temper. As after the Middle Park Plate, so after the Criterion, the natural question was—where would Belladrum have been? And the right answer to that question would be the key to the correct knowledge of the two-year old form of the year. Subject to anything that may happen between the time when this is written and the close of the Houghton week, we must reiterate our opinion that Belladrum, had he started, would have won the Middle Park Plate; and if he had won that, *à fortiori* he must have won the Criterion Stakes, in which he would have met his most formidable antagonists on much more favourable terms. We reserve the remainder of the week's racing for another notice.

THE "HAIR-SHIRT THEORY."

(*Saturday Review, Oct. 24.*)

The weak ascetic, like most other blunderers deludes himself with a metaphor. He has a conviction that to find comfort or pleasure in anything except doing without comfort and pleasure is to be in bondage. If one enjoys a good dinner or a day's lounging in sunny idleness, or an extra hour in bed of a frosty morning, then you are a slave. On the hair-shirt theory he only is free who has no tastes or capacities except the simple passion for doing without. The perfect life seems to consist in being perpetually ready for some heroic and astounding campaign where you will only have muddy water, bad food, hard beds, snatches of sleep, uneasy companionship, unending toil. If there were a prospect of new crusades to the Holy Sepulchre or elsewhere, the discipline to which the modern ascetic submit himself would be incomparably useful and prudent. To rise in the grim hours of the morning to despise comfort to be indifferent to what one eats and drinks, to love mortifications of the flesh, might, under such circumstances, be the most rational preparation in the world. But then there are no new crusades in the air, and we have no reason to anticipate any necessity for heroic campaigning. Perhaps the ascetic will cry that it is always necessary to crusade and campaign against our own evil passions, which is true enough, especially against spiritual pride in all its forms. But it is notoriously quite possible to wear a hair-shirt next one's skin and yet have all manner of wicked things next to one's heart. And the truth is that people who are really engaged in contending against injurious passions have neither time nor energy left for peddling among trifles. If a man is sincerely waging war against excessive and disordered ambition, he is not likely to be full of a chilly solicitude about early rising; if he is resisting to the death a habit of indolence, procrastination, and unfulfilled purpose, he has not much time left for pondering the exact number of courses or the precise poorness of wine which perfect virtue would prescribe or permit. All moral ends are not of equal value. The right-minded person, with just views of what living means and is and comes to, sinks little ends in great ones. The little ends are not worthy of being called ends at all, except in so far as they become means to large purposes. The practices which the ascetic urges upon others and prizes so ineffably in himself are the merest trumpery unless they are paths to nobler goals.

A fatuous form of spiritual pride, however, is not the only principle on which people constrain themselves to don hair-shirts. For the too numerous class who make themselves uncomfortable in this way, one can have no kindly or compassionate feeling. They are prigs of the first water, and the prig is abhorred of the gods, and despised of men. But there are self-tormentors of another sort, whose whole lives seem bound in what Antonio called "a want-wit sadness," who insist upon elevating depression into a consummate virtue. Of all hypotheses for explaining this or that uncertainty of circumstance, they always choose that which is the most disastrous, though it may be the least probable. If they are at sea, they reflect for themselves, and remind their neighbours, how many ships as strong and great as the one they are in have gone to the bottom before now; if some one whom they are expecting by train is an hour or two late, they call up instant pictures of an Abergele accident; if they or their friends are out of health, they clutch the impression that a mortal disease has struck its root. They make it a rule to place the gloomiest available interpretation on everything that happens, and, more than this, they never lose a chance of insisting that the gloomiest combination of events which their imagination can conjure up is certainly on the point of happening. This amazing and truly miserable temper is more often than not a constitutional infirmity. In such a case, it is hard to battle against it; it is one of the most inaccessible and intangible of nervous diseases. Where want-wit sadness is not due to physical derangement, however caused, it is sometimes defended by those who practise it or give way to it as a compliance with the maxim that we should be prepared for the worst. Having stated this, the self-tormentor—partly so-called, on a well-known principle, because he is a tormentor of other people—believes that the wisdom and virtue of his habitual mood are beyond refutation. Yet, if common sense is worth anything, what wisdom or virtue either can there be in a course which daily transforms the worst from a mere possibility into an actual and real misery? Nothing can be more senseless than to fill life with forebodings and presentiments, except the persuasion that such a habit arms us against misfortune. So far from doing this, it enervates us; there is no protection against the cold winds of adversity in the hair-shirt. It is the weakest and most doleful costume in which to face one's enemy. People who have trained themselves to believe that things always go wrong are in the poorest possible spirits for stretching out a resolute arm to put them right. A rooted conviction that whatever is and will be is worst, cripples one absolutely in all endeavour for securing the best. The world is a hard place enough, and full of battle, but men fight better and not worse for having within their coat of iron mail a warm and soft doublet, sitting easy on the skin, and breaking the hard impact of outer circumstance.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom via Turkey 23rd Nov.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th and 23rd Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 25th to 8 p.m. of the 26th November were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee.........	4 16	0 5
" Calcutta	12 33	4 38
" Madras	7 30	6 24

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

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ZADKIEL.*

The pamphlet issued every year by R. J. Morrison, F.A.S.L., Commander, R.N., and "Tao Sze," under the title of "Zadkiel's Almanac," differs but little in size and general information from such an ephemeris as "Old Moore's Almanac," yet it costs six times as much as its respectable but tame rival, and its circulation, at least according to its own account, is such as to set all competition at defiance. Its peculiar attraction must be in the predictions which its compiler professes to have based upon the warning utterances of the stars, and, therefore, it is worth our while to examine them, for the purpose of seeing what manner of prophetic utterances they are which appeal so strongly to the popular mind. It may be indeed that a few copies of the almanac are purchased by frivolous sceptics at the instance of levity, but the great majority of its patrons probably buy it with at least a half-belief in the mysterious power it assumes. With so great a charm is the unseen world invested to all eyes, that any tolerably plausible pretender to a knowledge of its secrets will in all probability meet with believers. Different prophets will naturally obtain very different measures of success. To one it will be given to convince the intellects of hard headed men, to another to touch the feelings of soft-headed women, and to a third to excite the ire of a sceptical police magistrate. One prophet will be clothed in purple and fine linen, and will never be asked to do more than turn a docile table for a few minutes, another will have to don the coarse garb of a prisoner and to turn an excessively stiff crank for hours together. Mr. Sludge, the medium, feeds on the fat of the land and sits in a place of honour, but Louisa Kingherst, "the wise woman of Whitechapel," gets sent to gaol for an indiscreet imitation of his practices. But it must be a bungling seer who incurs such penalties as these; a very moderate amount of astuteness seems to be sufficient to keep a wizard out of the clutches of the law. Commander Morrison appears to have gone on predicting for all but forty years, and yet never to have met with anything worse than contempt. And he evidently has a large following. It is said that his disciples are to be looked for chiefly in the kitchen, being for the most part housemaids and cooks.

The report is not deficient in probability, for it easy to understand how pleasant it must be, after the day's work is done, to sit in that cheerful firelit room downstairs, which so often contrasts most favourably in its air of warmth and comfort with the cold stiffness of the upstair apartments, and there, with "Zadkiel's Almanac" in hand, to watch the shadows flitting across the sky of the political future, just as a few hours hence the blackbeetles will steal out from their hiding-places and fitfully darken the smiling kitchen floor. It is not to be wondered at that in such realms Zadkiel finds those friends who aid him in his conflict with his chief enemies, who are, he tells us, "those exceedingly ignorant men who write for their bread in small newspapers," and "the helpless old ladies who figure away at the British Association." In his almanac for 1868 Zadkiel ventured on a somewhat rash prediction to the effect that the eclipse in August would "overthrow the power of Theodore in Abyssinia." As Theodore and his power were among the things of the past before the eclipse took place, many profane persons scoffed at the prophet. In his present work he explains the failure of his divining as follows:—"It is the planet's situation at the time, and near it, of a large eclipse, I judge from, and not the mere junction of the sun and moon. Hence this eclipse really overthrew the tyrant, but it acted three months before it, the conjunction, was completed." It remains to be seen whether this explanation will satisfy the minds of the sceptical. As regards next year, the following are the chief predictions on which Commander Morrison risks his prophetic reputation:—On the 26th of February "Abdul-Aziz has a bad transit, which bids him beware of fire and accidents generally," and "the Emperor of Austria suffers from violence during the middle of the month." Of less important personages, all those whose birthday falls on the 13th of the month will "drink deep of troubles."

In March "all persons born on, or near, the 7th August and the 3rd February, in any year will suffer either by fires or accidents." In April, "a conjunction of the two benefics, Jupiter and Venus," will produce "some great stroke of policy in favour of the rights, liberties, and wealth of England. This is the best benefit that this country receives from the 'Star of Justice' for twelve long years to come." During May "Saturn, retrograde in Sagittarius, afflicts Spain with many troubles," and "the once King of Hanover has the Moon, joined with Saturn, at his birthday; which denotes a year of grief and grievous losses for him." Two months later the King of Italy will be in a very bad way. "His affairs grow worse and worse; and as he has aspects at his birthday similar to the late Prince Consort before his lamentable death, we must look for some catastrophe." In August, "the stationary position of Saturn, being near the sun's place at noon on the birthday of an illustrious princess," together with other starry influences affecting "the King her father" and "the Prince her husband," may produce, says the mysterious prophet, "very serious consequences, which I do not feel at liberty to explain more fully." In November, "the opposition of Jupiter to the sun, at the birthday of a well-beloved prince, will affect the state of the blood, which becomes inflamed and too abundant. I trust he may reach this birthday, and overcome the evil influences that beset him, both before and at the same." A little further on comes the information that the Prince of Wales, who was born on November 9, 1841. Among the "general predictions" for the coming year we find the unpleasant news that "great men and landlords shall be very injurious to their tenants, &c., and shall afflict, tax, and grind their faces beyond common humanity and honesty." This naturally comes of the Dragon's Tail being in Aquarius. The Conservative party will be sorry to hear that there will be "many troubles and mighty changes among the Ministry, which will go nigh to be cast out of power, chiefly through the intrigues of female foes." In the United States "the place of Venus, lady of the year, in the eleventh, in exact square to Saturn, indicates detriment to the various societies of 'free love,' as they are termed;" and "the Dragon's Tail in the tenth does not foreshow much benefit or even stability to the President and the Government generally; yet shall they be guilty of great deceit and tyranny to the people."

Having concluded his prophecies, Commander Zadkiel sets to work to demolish the Newtonian system. Having mentioned that "a work has now appeared, made known first in the columns of this almanac, that entirely overthrows the Copernican and Newtonian absurdities," and "destroys for ever the great delusion that these petty instruments, called telescopes can enable mankind to perceive bodies that are placed very very many millions of miles away," he proceeds to show how Sir Isaac Newton's errors were due to the fact that at his birth Mercury "was in Sagittary, and had recently separated from a square of Jupiter." The consequence was that Sir Isaac naturally plunged into a false hypothesis, "rashly, and to the entire destruction of his lasting fame as a philosopher." And he concludes his attack with an argument which has often been used with great effect by a certain school of theologians, who will probably be a little scandalized at seeing to what base uses their favourite weapon is now turned. He wishes to prove "that the earth really is *at rest*," and not moving, as astronomers pretend, and in support of his theory he produces the absolute and repeated declaration of King David in the ninety-third and ninety-sixth psalms. He is aware, he says, of "the modern scientific cant, that the Scriptures were not written to enlighten us on scientific questions." But he says, "Are we to take it for granted that the Divine Author intended us to be involved in enormous error when by the most trifling efforts He might have enlightened us and kept us in the narrow path of truth? Did He intend us to go wrong? Did He ever originate error? The very idea is monstrous, contemptible, blasphemous. Better than believe it possible let us conceive that Newton and all his followers have been madly wrong, or foolishly inconsistent." There is something in the wording of this passage which seems almost to justify the apparently wild assertion once hazarded that Zadkiel and the editor of a notorious Evangelical newspaper were one and the same person, and the supposition is strengthened by the great similarity which exists between the peculiar method of reasoning adopted by the journal in question and that employed in the following argument in favour of divination. "It has been observed by astrologers that predictions are often fulfilled by the occurrence of events of a trivial and frequently grotesque character, though closely resembling those anticipated. For example, a young lady asked an astrologer, to cast an horary figure for the purpose of ascertaining where a ring she had lost was to be found. The reply was that it was dropped near the dog's kennel. Search was was diligently made there, and in all the places the dog was known to frequent, but in vain; the ring was given up for lost, but after some days it was accidentally discovered by the owner, on the mantelpiece and in her own bed-room, under a *china* dog." Of course, the religious periodical alluded to would not approve of the heathenish practices to which astrologers are obliged to have recourse, but it is easy to believe that an editor may have a hankering, as an individual, after many things which in his official capacity he is obliged to condemn. All this, however, is mere surmise. What is really certain is that Zadkiel was a leading member of the Astro-Meteorological Society, which a few years ago "was enabled to publish five quarterly 'Records,' with predictions of the weather for some months in advanced." The title given to the organ of the society is certainly suggestive, but the whole question still remains in the region of probabilities, without passing into the district of proof. And after all, although Zadkiel is evidently a very foolish, a very ignorant, and a very narrow-minded person, yet he does not seem to be altogether qualified to exercise a guilding influence over the journal with which his name has been connected. It is quite possible that he may have been calumniated.—*Spectator, Oct.* 24.

* *Zadkiel's Almanac for* 1869, London: J. G. Berger.

LUXURIES IN TIN.

Some years ago, there appeared an absurd caricature—a satire upon the Preserved Provision Trade. In a highly colored print, a burly ruffian of the Bill Sykes tribe, surrounded with dogs and cats, was depicted as soldering up in "cans" his dumb companions, whose expressive eyes, however, spoke volumes of terror and consternation; and over the scene of the atrocity was a sign-board to the effect that the principal figure was a manufacturer:—"for Foreign Exportation." The Crimean war, and the frauds practised upon the Government, lent a point to the sketch, but of late years the preserved provision trade appears to have made gigantic progress, and to have overcome the prejudice and ridicule from which it long suffered. The subject is one of considerable interest to every Anglo-Indian, for we are all more or less indebted to "tins" and their manufactures for our breakfast bacon, our midday sardines, and our snug "little dinner" *à la Russe.* "Our respectable antecedents," as some wag has named the Europeans in India of fifty years ago, never dreamt of the numerous good things from the far west, that are now common enough on the tables of Anglo-Indians of moderate means; while we, for our part, cannot but wonder what substitutes the respectable antecedents aforesaid found for all those encased dainties that are now poured wholesale into India and the Colonies. Anglo-Indians, we fancy, have the best of the market. The names of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell of Fortnum and Mason, of Hogart and Co., of Morton and Co., and some others, have come to be familiar in our watering mouths as household words, and the respectability of such firms is a guarantee that we are supplied with fresh and genuine articles. Yet it is, we believe, too true, that unscrupulous natives play sad pranks upon us with the labels of these firms, and that, in the Mofussil especially, ancient tins, which have made as many voyages as Sinbad the sailor, are vended to us "beautified" as Madame Rachel might call it, with new and bright colored labels appetiting in the extreme. Roguery and deception are the necessary consequences of any successful trade, and the preserved provision market is not free from these drawbacks. Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell some time ago pilloried one "Motuwallah" of Calcutta, in the Indian newspapers for fraudulently using their labels, but what is he among so many. Where so many markets of Europe and America compete in this trade, of which the great desideratum is cheapness, we must fairly expect and be prepared for deception. We know of but one golden rule by which partially to test "cans" as the Americans call them, namely, by their proportions. If the "can" or "tin" bulges out, as if afflicted with dropsy or flatulence, we strongly advise the intending purchaser to have nothing to say to it. At the best, it is half full of air and by no means fresh air, or air containing ozone. If, on the contrary, its metallic skin is free from blows or indentations, and yet modestly retires into its contents the tin is presumably good, always supposing that the label has not been tampered with. This hint is worth noting, for we are acquainted with hospitable Anglo-Indians who have been grievously put out at their little dinners on discovering that the "Europe salmon" was disagreeably scented, and that the hare soup was so excessively "gamey" as to cause the guests to behave after the manner of Peregrine Pickle in Smollet's dinner. Among the curiosities of the Preserved Provision Trade, are the articles which find most favour in India. Salmon is in great demand, yet the quantity of that noble fish which is preserved in proper season by the first firms in the trade could not equal, we imagine, one hundredth part of the consumption of Australia and India. Not all the rivers of Great Britain and Norway, home consumption taken into consideration, would meet the demand, and unfortunate Anglo-Indians and Colonists, consequently consume immense quantities of what is called spent fish, or salmon out of season, a mockery of the real, for which we are to a great extent indebted to the ingenious Dutch. French delicacies, such as *pate de foi gras* partridges with truffles, &c., are in great demand among Anglo-Indians, yet, unless we can be positively certain that they come from a first class French firm, we may safely say, that the truffles are the outscourings of the market, and the livers of geese, livers of ducks or what not? Rein-deer tongues, when the veritable wares of Fortnum and Mason, or Crosse & Blackwell, the most delicious of morsels to a jaded appetite, we have been assured are too frequently counterfeited by the rogues of the trade with the tongues of horses and ponies, and we put much faith in the assurance, since it is manifestly impossible that the unhappy rein-deer can meet the public demand upon them. We shall not, however, continue to point out the frauds to which we are often innocent victims. "Death in the pot" may be a tempting thing to write upon; it is by no means so pleasant to read about.

We prefer to glance at the almost inexhaustible field of material that the world offers to the preserved provision manufacturer. Great as is the trade, and extensive the demand, we venture to prophesy that it is as yet only in its infancy. In South America, in Brazils, and near the Plate River, there are millions of fat beeves who waste their sweetness on the desert air, in so far as every thing but their hides and horns are concerned. Magnificent beef in that country is literally going abegging in spite of Baron Liebeg and his *Extractum Carnis* which for £5 contains the essence of an ox, valued at £15. Countless herds roam over these Savanahs and Prairies indifferent to an enterprising English firm that conceives itself, whether justly or not, we cannot say to have found the philosopher's secret of turning beef into gold. Sheep in those productive lands are, as in many parts of Australia, slaughtered for their fat alone. Again, in the rivers of the Hudson's Bay Company territories, travellers inform us, that the salmon are in such countless multitudes at certain seasons of the year, that a stone cannot be thrown into the rivers without striking a fish. What a rich harvest these and other half-civilised regions present to the future preserved provision manufacturer—that excellent individual who, in the good time that is coming, shall supply Anglo-Indians with juicy South American beefsteaks, or South Australian haunches of mutton at 5d. a lb., and fresh salmon from the Hudson's Bay territories at 8 annas each? India herself will at no distant date take part in a traffic which will almost fulfil the aims of the Acclimatization Society, and cause the fish, flesh and fowl of every quarter of the globe to be common to all. Who can say in the gastronomic millenium coming on the earth whether the Chilka Lake and the huge tanks of India and Ceylon shall not boast of manufactories in which millions of wild duck and snipe may be literally "potted?" Fresh beef from the Pampas of America should be scarcely less strange to a Londoner than wild ducks from Mysore, or snipe from Burmah, or mangoes from Bombay, yet we are assured that the first is on the eve of becoming a *fait accompli*, so cunning is the design of a recent patent for preserving anything good for food.—*Madras Times.*

Beards.—Nature has her own ranks, and in the matter of beards she divides her upper from her lower classes. A man with a fine beard, whatever he may be never looks a snob; while the beards of some men are so thin and poor that they take away rather than add dignity to the face. Let the last continue the use of the razor by all means; but we commend the scissors to the first. Any one accustomed to travel, and particularly in the East, must have remarked the air of nobility and gravity which a fine beard gives. But we need not go so far as the East. The contrast is striking between a regiment mainly composed of bearded veterans with bronzed countenances, which mark its recent return from foreign service, and the neat cleanshaven physiognomies of the men of another regiment. A manly dignity characterises the former, which the latter do not possess. If beards, as a rule, add so much to the appearance of men, giving them what may be termed a fine presence, we my add that a beard serves many useful purposes as regards health. It protects the throat, mouth, and delicate vocal organs from cold, and guards these and the lungs against congestion and inflammation. The rules of society are very arbitrary, and we follow them very sheepishly. When it is considered, however, that we protect our bodies by artificial coverings, it appears ridiculous that we should rob ourselves of a natural protection at the cost of some pain and discomfort formally inflicted every morning. It has been sometimes urged that beards do not consort well with our method of dress, the white shirt, collar and coat; but there is no reason why we should follow the fashion of the East, or make ourselves appear like Hebrew patriarchs. The beard may be trimmed by the aid of scissors, and preserved of moderate length. The subject was lately noticed in the "Army and Navy Gazette," and it was properly urged that men like soldiers, who have to serve by turns in a tropical climate and through a Canadian winter, ought to be allowed to wear beards and to maintain them of such a length as to preserve their protective influence without any sacrifice of cleanly personal appearance. If people to whom nature has given beards would only wear them they would have fewer attacks of hoarseness, catarrh, and bronchitis to complain of than at present.—*Lancet.*

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—RATES.

Discount.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills	5 per cent.	
On Private Bills and Notes	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	5 per cent.	6 per cent.

Interest.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	5 per cent.	6 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods.	7 do.	8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	6 do.	7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,100,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

		per Rupee
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11¼d.	
" 4 do.	1s. 11 ⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand	1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. / Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10 13/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.
12 months ... 4 per cent.
6 do. ... 3 "
3 do. ... 3 "

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Bank and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.

IND COOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

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FOR SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

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"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
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EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA

have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

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FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

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The following can be had loose by weight:—

White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

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The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

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A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

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A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

Also,

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A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy.
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Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton, with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

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A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

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A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage with Lamps and Poles.

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All orders will be promptly attended to.

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The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

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The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

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UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

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CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poonah,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain do.
Black Satin do.
" Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
" Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
" To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

French Glove Kid (Emperor's)	Boots.	Dress.
All Patent	do.	Dress.
Do. ,, (with spur boxes)	do.	Dress.
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh	do.	Walking.
Memel top French Calf Golosh	do.	Walking.
Calf Croquet	do.	Walking.
Enamelled Croquet	do.	Walking.
Do. Imitation Balmorals	do.	Walking.
Do. Plain	do.	Walking.
Morocco top Morocco Golosh	do.	Walking.
Kid do. do.	do.	Walking.
Brown Morocco (Chelsea)	do.	Walking.
Do. Calf Golosh	do.	Walking.
Canvas	do.	Walking.
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon	do.	Riding.

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.

PRICE LISTS containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November 1868.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINES.

The following popular remedies, having stood the test of many years, can be safely recommended; more particularly to those who are beyond the reach of medical aid.

CHOLERA MIXTURES
(With and without Opium),
AS PRESCRIBED BY Dr. LEITH.

For emergent cases of Cholera these Medicines have been found invaluable, and are used, and recommended, by the Local Government.

☞ N.B.—For Mofussil Districts full directions are given in the Marathi and Guzerathi languages.

PREPARED BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles at	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co.'s ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,

Possessing Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic Properties.

As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Griping, this Mixture has been found invaluable; and the Proprietors have every confidence in recommending it in all such alimentary derangements.

This Mixture is more particularly suited for cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery; and no Company or Householder should be without it.

In bottles at Rs. 1, 2, and 4 each. Prepared solely by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

(*Prepared from Dr.* Rubini's *formula.*)

This remedy in simple forms of Diarrhœa, and also when Cholera is imminent, is of immense importance.

	Cash Rs As.	Credit Rs. As.
In bottles price	1 4	1 8
" "	2 2	2 8
" "	3 8	4 0

CHLORODYNE.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Dr. Collis Browne's	0 12	0 14
Do. do. second size	1 12	2 0
" third size	3 0	3 4

POGSON'S
COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as
Specific for Dysentery and Diarrhœa	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

INSURANCES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D. Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.
Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.
Agents— " Ewart, Latham & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, Delhi & London Bank (Ld.)
Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.
" The National Bank of India.
Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly Rs. as. p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs. as. p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs. as. p.	Military. Monthly. Rs. as. p.	Age.
20	15 0 0	2 10 6	17 8 0	3 1 7	20
30	18 0 0	3 3 0	20 0 0	3 8 8	30
40	22 8 0	3 15 9	23 8 0	4 2 7	40
50	29 8 0	5 3 7	30 8 0	5 6 5	50
60	41 8 0	7 5 7	42 8 0	7 8 5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND APPRAISERS.

Byculla, Parell Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Byculla Auction Mart, when they will submit for Sale the following:—

Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Side Boards, large and small Drawing-room and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, Conversation Couches, Presses with Glass and Panel Doors, Book Cases, Clothes Presses, Chairs, Glass Candlesticks with Pans and Drops, Sherry and Port Wine, Carriage Lamps, Buggy Harness, a few dozen of Bombay Bottled Beer in Pints and Quarts, Ladies' Crinolines and Bonnets, Hair Brushes and Eau-de-Cologne, Pairs of Coloured and White Blankets, Helmets, Hats, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Portmanteaus, Child's Rocking Horse, 2 Bagatelle Tables with Balls and Cues, &c.

At 4 P. M.

A light and strong Palanquin-shaped office Shigram, with Lamps, Shafts, &c., in thorough order.

A handsome and large Bay Coloured Cape Horse, well-adapted for a Brougham.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

ON COMMISSION.

A Brass Four-post Bedstead.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MAZAGON, NEAR NABOB'S TANK, No. 6.

On SUNDAY the 29th instant, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of Mr. C. Williamson, changing his residence, the same consisting of Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Blackwood and other Furniture, such as Chairs, Couches, Presses, Wardrobes, Cupboards, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Round Tables, Drawing, Dining-room and other Chairs, Dining Tables, Lamps, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from THIS DAY.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

27th November, 1868.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Society's Safeguard.—Whatever the disease may be, whatever it may discover itself, whether externally or internally, its victims may enter on Professor Holloway's treatment with hearts full of hope that every day will bring some amelioration of the infirmity. For the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, abrasions, eruptions, abscesses, glandular swellings, and the generality of throat and chest complaints, the Ointment need only to be used according to the instructions to insure a successful issue to the illness, and a desirable restoration of health and strength. In all disorders which have been of long duration Holloway's Pills should be taken, they powerfully stimulate the circulation, rouse the needful nervous energy, and induce separative action.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at his Rooms, the undermentioned articles, viz.:—

A Gold Watch, by Dent, Double Case, No. 32,975 with a Gold Chain and Leather Case.
A Silver Watch by Dent, Double Case, No. 33,679, with Steel Chain and Leather Case.
A Silver Hunting Watch, by G. Johnson Bearing, No. 6,636.
A Gold Chain for Watch.
A French Music-box playing 8 Tunes, No. 9,731/578.
Two Stereoscope with 81 slides.
Two English Writing Desks.
One Concertina.
One Opera Glass in Case.
One Telescope, and various other articles.

Also,

A few articles of Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware.

And Also,

To close an account—A few articles of Jewellery, consisting of Watches, Ear-rings, Brooches, Rings, &c., &c. Further particulars will appear in future advertisement.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 27th November, 1868.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 P. M.

Lot No. 1.

All that right, title, interest, possessed by the said Mahadoo Banajee Jadow in and to the piece or parcel of the Government Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 14, situate without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, in Camatteepoora 8th Street, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,201, containing by admeasurement 61 4-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Peerungojee Ellapah Mistry, on the west by the house of Sundoo Ramdoo, on the south by the Camatteepoora 8th Street, and on the north by a public passage.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 107, situate in 8th Camateepoora Street, at New Town outside the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,200, containing by admeasurement 55 8-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the Camatteepoora 8th Street, on the east by the house of Narrayen Nagoo, and on the west by the house of Errapa Ghattee.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P.M., by order of the Mortgagees Kerra Motta Hackma and Vaga Karra, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Rustomjee Wookerjee:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed under No. 1, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, and fronting the first Camatteepoora Street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3,335 and 3,337 admeasuring 68 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the house of the said Rustomjee Wookerjee, on the north by the 2nd Camatteepoora Street, and on the south by the said 1st Camatteepoora Street.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th November, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF WINES.

To close an account—

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown No. 4, in the Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Sassoon's Buildings.

A quantity of Brandy, Claret, Champagne in pints and quarts and Curaceo.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have the pleasure to announce that on MONDAY next, the 30th instant, they will submit to sale another Invoice of those justly appreciated stores supplied by the Purveyors to Her Majesty. These are not those that were submitted to sale and sold on MONDAY last, but a batch lately landed ex Ship "Michael Angelow" direct from London.

The Invoice comprises all the usual articles so much in request at this season of the year, among which may be numerated the following, assorted Pickles &c., in Quarts and Pints, Worcester, Reading, John Bull, Beefsteak Harvey Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Essence of Coffee, assorted Essence of Anchovies, Raspberry Vinegar, French Capers, Salad Oil, White Wine Vinegar, Durham Mustard, Currents, Tapioca, Mixed Peel, Carraway Seeds, Crystallized Fruits, Ground Spices, assorted Potted Meats, Potted Game, Milton Oysters, Muscatal Figs, Isinglass, Cocoa Paste, assorted Jams and Jellies in 1, 2, and 3 lbs. Jars and Tins, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, Stewed Pears, Barley, assorted Tart Fruits, Labrador Salmon, Bologna, Brunswick and Oxford Sausages, Maccaroni, Vermiscelli, Fresh Herrings, Herrings a la Sardines, Oatmeal, Chocolate, Mackerel in Sauce, large heads Asparagus, assorted and truffled Pates Pate de Foie Gras, de Canard, d'ole, de Streasbourg, Kippered Herring and Salmon, Yorkshire Pork and Game Pies, Spiced Beef, Bacon, Russian Ox Tongues, Cheddar Cheese, Patent Preserved Berkley Cheese, Wilt's Bacon, York Ham, &c., &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 do. do. Madapollams.
4 do. do. Jaconets.
4 do. do. T. Cloths, 40 in. 24 yds. 8 lbs.
5 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
1 do. Satin Stripes.
1 do. Brokade Brilliant.
1 do. Assorted Colour Alpaca.
1 do. do. do. Woollen Cloth.
1 do. White Quilting.
1 Cask Iron Wire.
2 Cases Paint in Kegs.
1 do. Book Binder's Cloth.
380 Reams superior Note-papers, assorted colours.
100 M. Envelopes.

On account of the concerned—
3 Cases Chedder Cheese in Bladder.

AUCTION SALE of the Property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited) in Girgaum.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., the property of the Victoria Spinning Company (Limited) with the Building, Machinery, Stores, Plant, &c., situate, lying or being at Gaundavey Road in Girgaum, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 11,315 square yards or more or less, bounded on or towards the east by the said Gaundavey Road, on or towards the west by the oart of Ramchunder Keroba, on or towards the north by the oart of Venayeck Purushram Bawoolker, and on or towards the south by the oarts of Wishwanath Atmaram and Crisnajee Bhewjee.

N. B.—For further particulars, conditions of sale, inspection of the lease, and inventory of the property, apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 27th November, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Goods, such as Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jaconets, &c.

By order of Aga Hajee Meerza Shuffee Miskee, on account and at the risk of Shaw Khersey Khimjee.

11 Bags Anniseeds.
3 do. Cummins seeds.

At 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property, by order of the owner viz.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-houses or chawl of eight compartments built thereon, standing on the Fazendary ground belonging to Narayen Janardun, situate, lying and being in Churneywady, on the north side of a public passage, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighteen and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and bounded on the east, west, north, and south by the public passages.

AUCION SALE OF HANDSOME KEROSINE TABLE, READING AND WALL LAMPS.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of handsome Kerosine Table, Reading, and Wall Lamps of great variety.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of TEAK BOARDS, SCANTLINGS, &c., at Tank Bunder.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder by order of Hadjee Meerza Shuffee Miskee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A large quantity of Teak Boards, Scantlings &c.

And will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit will be taken at the time of sale, and the lots to be paid for and cleared away within 5 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., at Land End Road, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his late residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., lately the property of Fraser Hore, Esq., the same comprises a set of Straw Stem Pattern Glass Ware, handsome Blue and Gold Dinner and Dessert, and White and Gilt flowered Breakfast Services, best Plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Waiter, Toast Rack, Tea Set, Table and Chamber Candlesticks; handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set Dining Table in 4 pieces for 24 persons, Dining-room Chairs, Teapoys, Screens, Circular, Pier, and Side Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Flower Stand, Lady's Writing and Work Tables, Music Stands, Brussels' Carpet, Plated 4 light and single light Hanging Argand Lamps, Double Branch Wall Shades, handsome Bronze and Parian Marble Figures, Pictures, Brass Fourpost Bedstead, Mahogany Dressing and Washing Tables with Marble Tops, English Mahogany Wardrobe, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes Presses, Camphorwood Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Clothes Basket, China Earthen Bathing Tubs, Dispense Articles, Earthen Pots of Plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days prior to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

12 sets best English German Silver-mounted Single Harness.

Bombay, 27th November, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.